"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Rain and increasing northerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅛c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The American Line steamer Paris left Falmouth, England, under her own steam, aided by several tugs, bound for Milford Haven for repairs. Earthquake shocks are reported in Portugal. In the regatta off Southsea Emperor William's yacht Meteor carried away her foresail gear and had to withdraw from the race. At a meeting of the French Cabinet the Minister of Foreign Affairs referred to the growing friendship between France and Russia, and the Minister of Justice declared that the conspirators against France would be punished. Congressman Foss arrived in London and tells of his interview with Emperor William. The situation in the Transvaal is very critical. The Standard and Diggers' News says that the Boers are convinced that there is nothing for it now but the arbitrament of arms. It is said President Krüger's answer has been received at London and that it insists that the independence of the Transvaal shall not be impugned. In the cricket match between England and Australia, England at the close of yesterday's play had scored 435 runs for four wickets down. The Countess of Warwick announces that she has embraced the Socialist faith. It is said that the plague now raging in Portugal is the bubonic plague. Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, has been appointed Apostolic delegate to Ireland in order that he may preside at the National Synod of Irish Bishops in 1900.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The condition of Anson Phelps Stokes continues to be favorable, and the doctors are hopeful of his recovery.

Richard Croker last night gave out a statement regarding the recent bond hold-ups in the Municipal Assembly and hinted that some of the Tammany Councilmen and Aldermen may be punished.

Mayor James G. Woodward of Atlanta has promised the City Council that he will stop his indiscretions and drinking, and as a result the impeachment proceedings against him have been dropped.

Residents of Far Rockaway will ask Gov. Roosevelt to remove Sheriff Baker of Queens County for his alleged failure to close a gambling house.

Page 3.

In the races for the Astor Cups yesterday Columbia defeated Defender over a thirty-eight mile course by thirteen minutes seven seconds. Amorita won in her class. Both winners made a remarkable showing.

The racing spars and running gear of the Shamrock, the yacht that will try to win the America's Cup from the Columbia, arrived yesterday on the liner Furnessia. The greatest secrecy was observed in handling the pieces, and all persons were warned away. All the paraphernalia came through free of duty.

Page 4.

A force of 500 Filipinos was routed and severely punished near Quingua. It is believed it was trying to tear up the railway at Bocave and Bigaa.

The army transport McPherson sailed with a cargo of supplies for the hurricane sufferers in Puerto Rico. Many subscriptions were made to the various relief funds.

Page 5.

Gov. Roosevelt will leave his home at Oyster Bay to-day and go to Yonkers to address the firemen's convention.

Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court remarked casually yesterday that he believed the Ahearn law to be unconstitutional.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana said yesterday he could not understand Richard Croker's change of front regarding expansion and Col. Bryan.

A three-day convention of the New England Bimetallic League will be held at Providence, R. I., next month. W. J. Bryan will be among the speakers.

Page 7.

It is reported from Santiago de Cuba that Gen. Maximo Gomez is directing operations against the Santo Domingo Government. The revolution is gaining ground. Gen. Jiminez asserted that he had received news of a decisive victory by the revolutionists, near Monte Christi.

Page 10.

The annual struggle for the National championship at lawn tennis will begin on the courts of the Casino at Newport to-morrow

An alleged conspiracy to flood Boston, New York, and other cities with worthless English sight drafts has been unearthed at Boston.

The New York baseball team defeated the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the Brooklyns won from the Louisvilles at Washington Park.

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Frank Moss said that there was no intention of abandoning the Mazet investigation.

Retail dealers in meat in this city yesterday advanced prices about 2 cents per pound on the various grades.

Mary H. R. O'Donnell, who on Friday shot Julius Siebert, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The trial of Patrolman William H. Duggan of the Bronx Park Station, on the charge of having induced Mrs. Bridget Sheedy to pay $400 to have her husband appointed on the police force, was begun before President York.

A diamond robbery which the police are endeavoring to keep quiet took place in this city on July 17 last. A list of the stolen goods has been furnished to the pawnbrokers of the city. The robbery, it is understood, occurred in a private family.

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QUICK BANK LIQUIDATION.

At End of Two Weeks Stockholders Receive 100 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—The Bank of Louisville established a record in liquidation this afternoon by declaring a dividend of 100 per cent. to its stockholders. The liquidation was determined upon only two weeks ago, and in this short space of time $710,000 was realized out of $750,000 worth of assets.

Letters were sent out notifying the stockholders that they would be paid in full at once. The bank's capital was $390,000. Its remaining assets will have to be turned into cash slowly, but there will be enough to make the stock worth about 125. The quick liquidation was effected without cost to the stockholders by selling out the assets and business to the Southern National Bank.

BICYCLE TIRE EXPLOSION FATAL

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 14.—Emile Swarbeau was riding a bicycle on the street this morning, when the pneumatic tire in the rear wheel exploded, throwing the rider several feet into the air. He was dashed to the sidewalk, and rendered unconscious. A physician was summoned, and the rider was found to be in a dying condition. The report of the explosion was heard for a great distance.

An Indiana Schenck Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 14.—A Schenck baby was born in this city to-day. The parents of the baby are Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Strong. Both Strong and his wife read a great deal about the theories of Dr Schenck, the Vienna specialist, and decided to make a practical demonstration of the theory. Mrs. Strong began to diet herself seven months ago. Cornmeal cooked in various ways string beans, and other coarse vegetables were the staple articles in her diet. She ate nothing like pies and sweetmeats.

CROKER ON BOND HOLD-UPS

Hints that Some Tammany Assembly Members May Be Punished.

TO THOROUGHLY SIFT MATTER

Tammany Chief Will See ex-Senator Murphy To-day—Coming Out for Bryan a Slap at Sheehan.

Richard Croker gave out a statement last night at the Democratic Club relative to the bond hold-ups in the Municipal Assembly. The statement was made after Mr. Croker had held a conference with Controller Coler, Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Councilmen Oakley and Martin Engel.

"Since my return from Europe," said Mr. Croker, "I have been investigating the recent bond hold-ups in the Municipal Assembly. I have so far been unable to fathom the matter, but I shall continue to give the question more serious attention, and later on I will give out another statement.

"If it is proved that any Tammany members of the Assembly have knowingly violated any law, they ought to be punished. I am convinced that there is a 'nigger in the woodpile,' and I propose to pull him out."

Mr. Croker will go to Long Branch to-day to visit ex-Senator Murphy. He declared yesterday that this visit would be purely a social one, without political significance, and he expressed the hope that he would be allowed to make it without being pursued by reporters.

Mr. Croker spent most of yesterday at his real estate office at 111 Broadway. If he went there to attend to private business, he must have found little opportunity, however, for most of his time was taken up by prominent Tammany men who called, presumably, on political matters. Among these callers were Dock Commissioner Murphy, who was on the stand several times at the recent session of the Mazet committee; Assemblyman Hoffman of that committee, and Senator Featherson.

Although many of the Tammany leaders are out of town, there was a considerable gathering of them at the Democratic Club last evening, attracted by Mr. Croker's presence. Among the number were Corporation Counsel Whalen, Police Commissioner Sexton, Commissioner of Correction Lantry, Mr. Coler, and Mr. Guggenheimer.

Politicians, Tammany and otherwise, speculated at great length during the day concerning Mr. Croker's unexpected change of front on the questions of Bryan, free silver, and expansion. A strong belief was developed that this was induced, indirectly at least, by the fight in the Ninth District. Mr. Sheehan, it is recalled, stood for Bryan and the Chicago platform in 1896, when many other prominent Tammany men were fighting the ticket. This gives Mr. Sheehan the advantage of "regularity."

By declaring his admiration for Bryan and abandoning his opposition to free silver, Mr. Croker, it is pointed out, takes from Mr. Sheehan his strongest card, disarms him of his most effective weapon. Mr. Croker can now, it is urged, say to all the followers of Sheehan, "I stand for the same things he does. I am as regular as he. If you stand by him it must be because you are against the organization."

It is not doubted also that the news of the reception given ex-Gov. Hogg's Fourth of July Bryan speech in Tammany Hall was an influential factor in bringing about Mr. Croker's change of heart. That demonstration, it is known, was described and interpreted to him by his lieutenants, and it is believed to have convinced Mr. Croker that he would not be able to hold the rank and file of Tammany in line against Bryan, and, preferring to be able to lead while really following, he promptly reversed his attitude.

As to Mr. Croker's friendliness to Bryan in the face of the so-called Van Wyck boom, it is said on excellent authority that that boom has never existed in reality. Ex-Justice Van Wyck, his closest friends say, has never taken it seriously, and has never had any idea of being a Presidential candidate.

MR. CROKER'S CONVERSION.

One View in Washington Is that the Tammany Chief Is a Convert of ex-Speaker Reed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The impression here is that Croker is a convert of ex-Speaker Reed on the expansion question. Mr. Reed is one of the original anti-expansionists, beginning with opposition to the annexation of Hawaii.

The new views attributed to the converted Croker are in line with those of Reed, his argument bearing the earmarks of the Maine man. Coming back to America on the same steamer and being thrown together, as both confess they were, to a greater or less extent, it is not regarded as surprising that Reed should impress the New York "boss" with his views. This impression might be the more easily made by reason of the fact that Croker probably sees in Reed a man destined to be a power in New York politics in the near future.

Croker's declaration for Bryan, however, can hardly be credited to the influence of Mr. Reed. This, however, is new only in its public character. Several months ago he declared to some very earnest supporters of Bryan that he regarded Bryan as a great man and was as friendly to him as any one. Since that on several occasions he has declared privately his loyalty to Bryan and intimated that Bryan would get the New York delegation at the Democratic National Convention. The Bryan people, as a rule, have not put much faith in these protestations, and they still have their doubts. The most generally accepted theory is that the Tammany boss recognizes that Bryan is going to be the nominee and that regularity will mean loyalty to Bryan.

Mr. Croker's change of heart, to whatever cause it is due, is said to have had a disheartening effect on the Democrats now assembled at Saratoga, who are there for the express purpose of devising means to defeat Bryan for the nomination. Before Croker's interview was put forth everything was going swimmingly. The leaders of the anti-Bryan movement have been exhibiting pledges which insure over $1,000,000 to the campaign fund if Bryan is not nominated and the free coinage of silver is ignored.

The contributors are men of great wealth, who have hitherto been associated with the Democratic Party, but who lost all interest in it when the silver question came to the front. These Democrats believe that their party has a most excellent show of winning the next election if the financial issue can be sidetracked, and the effort which they are taking to defeat Bryan is based upon this hope. They are anxious to force the anti-expansion issue to the front, seeing a change in public sentiment, and while they credit Bryan with being an anti-expansionist, they know that his nomination nails the silver flag to the mast. Just what the final effect of the interview on the gathering will be it is impossible to say at present.

Another theory of Mr. Croker's conversion to Bryan and anti-expansion has been suggested here, rather in opposition to the foregoing. It does not find favor with most of the Bryanites, who are highly pleased with Mr. Croker's unexpected accession to their ranks and ready to take it at its face value. Most of the Southern Democrats here take the view that Mr. Croker has never been really hostile to Bryan at all, and that he has now recognized the inevitable, and decided to secure a good position on the band-wagon.

But the minority view, while it does not yet find many supporters, is much more interesting. It is now recalled that ever since the Saratoga conference began, statements have been made, especially in this city, which have apparently had for their object the giving of the impression that the Van Wyck boom is not a Tammany movement. Every effort has been made to convince these Southern and Western Democrats who shy at the very name of Tammany Hall that the Van Wyck movement is a Southern one, and that it is not popular in Tammany.

The latest statement of the kind did not emanate from Washington, but from Saratoga, and came from Judge Willett on the very eve of Croker's arrival in New York. It was that if Croker supported Van Wyck, Willett would have nothing to do with the movement. That seemed a mysterious statement at the time, especially when coupled with the widely published statement that John P. Carroll and the other Tammany leaders would have nothing to do with the Saratoga conference. It is now pointed to by the Democrats who do not believe Mr. Croker's conversion as confirmation of their theory, which is, briefly, that an industrious effort is being made to popularize the Van Wyck boom in the South and West by giving the impression that Croker is opposed to it, and that the Tammany chief himself is a party to it.

The Washington statements, the proclamation of Judge Willett, the refusal of Mr. Carroll to go to Saratoga, and finally the pronouncement of Mr. Croker immediately upon his arrival are pointed to as parts of the scheme to work up a boom for Van Wyck in which Tammany is to play a silent and pretendedly hostile part. It is argued that Croker has not declared for Bryan, but has merely taken the neutral attitude of a man who was not particularly interested in Mr. Van Wyck's candidacy.

CHICAGO OPINION OF CROKER.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld Says His Help Is Not Wanted—National Committeeman Gahan Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—Opinions differ among Chicago Democrats as to Richard Croker's sudden espousal of the cause of William J. Bryan.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld says he does not want Croker's help. "The Democrats cannot afford to compromise with such men as Croker," he says. "The party is united now, and ready to fight. We want no corruptionists in our ranks. They will only prevent the success of the party. It is a power for good to humanity, even though it is not in power.

"For instance, it forced the McKinley Administration to interfere in behalf of Cuba, and drove the Spaniards, with their mediaevalism and corruption, off the Western Hemisphere. If the Democratic Party continues to move forward on the lines of high ideals, it can and will help the whole human race, but if the party leaves this high plane and flies the flag of compromise with corruptionists it will be deservedly defeated.

"It should stand for anything to help humanity. It will win next year if it retains the confidence of the American people, but if it compromises for the sake of being elevated to power, as the trimmers, traitors, and tricksters fondly hope, it will be spit upon, as it ought to be."

National Committeeman Thomas Gahan says: "Mr. Croker intimated to me a year ago that the New York Democrats were for Bryan for President, Frank Campbell, the New York member of the Democratic National Committee, told me when he was here attending the meeting of the committee that the New York delegation would go to the Democratic National Convention ready to vote for Bryan, no matter what the platform said about the ratio.

'He added that if three words, meaning '16 to 1,' were dropped from the bimetallic plank the New York delegation would come to the convention in 'fine shape,' as he put it, and New York Democrats would contribute generously to the campaign fund. So I know that Mr. Croker is saying just what he believes."

Isaac B. Craig of Mattoon, a former Democratic leader of the House, says: "The Democrats of Illinois are Bryan men. They are not 16-to-1 Democrats. To be sure they went out and supported the party platform, but they knew the 16-to-1 ratio never would have been in the platform had it not been for John P. Altgeld and 'Buck' Hinrichsen. I travel over the State a good deal and I find the Democrats believe they can win if the financial plank is modified, with Mr. Bryan as the nominee, and they cannot win, even with Bryan, if 16 to 1 is retained in the platform. The Illinois Democrats should meet the New York Democrats half way."

J. W. Murphy of Milwaukee, an ex-member of the Wisconsin Senate, says: "Croker may be playing shrewd politics, but he is right."

Ex-Representative Ross Hall says: "If we can unite with the East on Bryan we can do something."

A. VAN WYCK LEAVES SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck left Saratoga to-night and it is announced that friends who have been interested in the presentation of his name as a candidate before the Democratic National Convention for the Presidency of the United States, will meet at the Hoffman House, New York City, instead of the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, a conference having been called, to be held at the Hoffman House next Friday night. This conference, it is announced, will be presided over by Judge Joseph J. Willett of Alabama.

LADY WARWICK A SOCIALIST.

Progressive Forces of England Receive an Agreeable Addition by the Countess Joining Their Ranks.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The progressive forces in this country have received an agreeable addition in the person of the Countess of Warwick, who announces she has not merely been converted from Toryism to Liberalism, but, further, has now embraced the Socialist faith. It is The Essex County Chronicle which conveys the most definite intelligence on this point. It was not true, her Ladyship stated, that she contemplated attending Liberal meetings, but she acknowledged that she had changed her views.

"I never attend political gatherings," she observed. "I connect myself with no party because it would do harm to other matters in which I am interested.

"I may have been largely responsible for my husband's return as Conservative Member of Parliament for Colchester in 1888, but I was quite young then. For the last ten years, during which I have taken deep interest in educational and social matters, and since I have been brought more into contact with the people, I have become a Liberal—nay, more than that, I may now tell you, I am now a Socialist."

Lady Warwick has been for years a close friend of the Prince of Wales, and still holds that relation with him.

DR. A. B. SIMPSON'S SUCCESS.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD ORCHARD GROVE, Me., Aug. 14.—The Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson's two weeks' convention of the Christian Alliance Society closed to-night.

It was given out to-day that among the contributions received were three of $5,000 each, two of $2,000, two of $8,000 each, one of $2,500, two of $1,500, five of $500 each, and many ranging from $100 to $500. There were several checks for $2,000 each, besides others scaling down to $800.

A small basketful of rings, watches, and lockets was gathered up yesterday, and today the list was increased.

THE PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The bubonic plague has reached Portugal, which shows that the British Medical Journal was correct, in a measure, when it said a month ago that it was only a question of time before the plague would reach Europe and thence America.

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Oporto, Portugal:

"The suspicious disease which broke out here recently has become epidemic. Its symptoms are identical with those of the bubonic plague. The doctors disagree as to its precise character, but admit that it must be allied to the dreaded Eastern malady. Sanitation and the water supply here are bad, and the wildest rumors are current. The authorities, however, are taking energetic measures."

Deaths from the Plague at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Aug. 14.—There were twenty-three deaths from the plague during the past week and twenty-five new cases were reported.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR

Far Rockaway Men to Ask Him to Stop Gambling There.

WANT THE SHERIFF REMOVED

Accuse Queens County Official and New York City Police of Neglect of Duty.

The citizens of Far Rockaway, who for several weeks have been trying to close a house in that section of the Borough of Queens which they allege is a gambling establishment, will present the case to Gov. Roosevelt and ask him to remove the Sheriff of Queens County and take such other action as in his judgment may be proper. A committee composed of James Harper of Harper & Brothers, William Woodhill, and Frederick Mott of Far Rockaway, and J. Rufus Terry of Long Island City, with John B. Merrill as counsel, will try to meet the Governor to-day on his way from Oyster Bay to Yonkers, and, failing in this, will wait upon him on his return from Yonkers.

The committee will file with the Governor a number of papers, the principal one of which is an affidavit made by Mr. Mott, setting forth in detail the efforts that have been made to close the place. This affidavit recites that on July 23 Mr. Mott went before City Magistrate Healey, at Far Rockaway, and swore to a complaint against Moses Mann, the apparent manager of the alleged gambling house. The warrant was issued and handed to Policeman McGlon to serve. Mr. Mott asserts that the warrant was handed to the policeman at 9:45 o'clock, and that at 10:30 he saw Mann leaving Far Rockaway in a great hurry. The affidavit alleges that Mann remained away for a short time, but recently has been at Far Rockaway daily, arriving in the evening and leaving in the morning.

The affidavit then tells of the notification of President York of the Police Board, and of Sheriff Baker of Queens. The Sheriff, it is alleged, paid no attention to the notification, except that William Metsven, the Under Sheriff, in the company of Mr. Woodhill, went through the house and saw there things which should have convinced him that it was a gambling house, but nothing was done.

The notification of President York was sent to him on Aug. 3, and on Aug. 7 there was an answer. The answer said Mr. York was sorry he was out of town when the notification was received. It asked that Mr. Mott send him the name of the Magistrate and of the policeman concerned. These were sent. On the day following the receipt of the answer from President York, the affidavit says, Mr. Mott met Capt. Kreuscha, commanding the Far Rockaway Station, at the railway station, and the Captain asked Mr. Mott if it was a fact he had sent a letter to Mr. York, and if he was willing to make an affidavit to its contents. Mr. Mott replied that he had President York's receipt for the letter in his pocket, and that there was no need of an affidavit.

The affidavit then details the efforts made to close the place, including the visit of Inspector Grant and other officers to the house. It is alleged that they reported that they could find no evidences of gambling, although for weeks the games had been played in the building without even the precaution of drawing the curtains, so that the players could be watched from the street.

The house in question is located in the finest part of Far Rockaway. It is close to the residences of prominent men, and since the beginning of the season has been run openly. A former State official is said to be interested in it, together with a man from Chicago, well known in that city in connection with gambling houses.

MR. STOKES'S CONDITION.

It Continues Favorable and the Doctors Are Able to Dress the Wound.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 14.—The condition of Anson Phelps Stokes continues to be favorable. His doctors dressed the wound this afternoon for the first time since the accident. They found it doing well, and are very much encouraged at the outlook. They see no immediate danger, but are watching for any complications that may set in, having one physician and two trained nurses in constant attendance. Besides these, Mrs. Stokes remains at the bedside much of the time, leaving it only long enough for the required amount of sleep.

Mr. Stokes bears up bravely. He has to remain in one position constantly. The physicians say that his general health is so good that the chances of his recovery are excellent.

EX-SLAVE PENSION FRAUD.

Post Office Department Stops the Mail of One Concern in It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It is due to the efforts of Pension Commissioner Evans that the "ex-slave" fraud has been checkmated by the Post Office Department. The extent to which the scheme has been worked is surprising. Its ramifications, according to Harrison J. Barrett, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, extend throughout the entire South.

Men calling themselves the Ex-Slaves' Petitioners' Assembly have been sending letters to ignorant negroes in the South, representing that pensions can be secured for former slaves, and asking contributions, to get a bill through Congress for the purpose. Of course, there is no possibility of any such legislation, but the assertions of these men were readily believed by the uneducated negroes, to which class most of those who have been slaves belong, and the projectors of the scheme were reaping a harvest.

Commissioner Evans discovered the plan, and asked the Post Office Department to cripple the scheme by forbidding the use of the mails to those concerned in it. Mr. Barrett rendered an opinion that this should be done, and an order was issued accordingly.

THE REPUBLIC STEEL COMPANY.

Reincorporated in Illinois with $1,750,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4.—The Republic Iron and Steel Company, which was recently incorporated in the State of New Jersey with $55,000,000 capital, was to-day licensed to do business in the State of Illinois, with a capitalization of $1,750,000.

The incorporation in this State represents the company's holdings in Illinois, which consist of several iron and steel mills, including the plant at Springfield. That step makes it liable under the Illinois laws for the amount of its capitalization here and subjects it to such restrictions as are placed on all Illinois corporations. That so large an amount was fixed indicates that the company expects to do a heavy business in Illinois.

LARGEST COTTON CROP KNOWN.

A Total of 12,000,000 Bales Predicted for 1899.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 14.—Henry M. Neill, the cotton-crop expert of this city, who predicted the enormous crops of 1894-5, 1897-8, and 1898-9, is out with a forecast indicating that the crop now maturing will exceed any of these, and may reach the unprecedented total of 12,000,000 bales. In the course of a circular, issued to-day, he says:

"For the present crop I am satisfied that, on the average, the promise per acre is fully equal, if not superior, to that of last year at this date. The temperature has been perfect, and the rainfall generally sufficient and most opportune, with alternations of fine weather, so that the crop is now very far advanced and so heavily fruited that with ordinary weather, a large crop is assured in every State.

"Texas, with the exception of the loss in the Brazos Valley, (which will hardly reach 100,000 bales,) has been peculiarly favored with alternate rain and sunshine, and now promises the best crop to the acre ever known.

"The rapidity with which the crop has advanced, over the whole country, and the enormous fruitage, will soon make it independent of future weather, and make a great crop certain, no matter how early a frost should come. We shall doubtless hear of much shedding; the fruitage is so immense that no plant could ever carry it all to maturity.

"It must be borne in mind that while the past crop (1898-9) will sum up the largest on record, its possibilities, but for the dreadful weather of December, January, and February, were vastly greater than the crop realized, and it is from this vast possibility, which now exists for this year also, that any trifling loss from decreased acreage, or any subsequent deterioration, must be deducted."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE FAILURE.

Child Dies of Diphtheria—Woman Who Attended Her Said She Used Christian Science Methods Only.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Fay Conover, eleven years old, died at the home of her parents, 473 Champlain Avenue, yesterday of diphtheria. She was unattended by a physician. The Conovers are Christian Scientists, and during the child's illness she was under the ministration of Mrs. May V. Blaine. It was not until the day before her death that Dr. Eaton was called. He was asked to diagnose the case, as Mrs. Blaine was unable to determine the nature of the malady. He pronounced it diphtheria, and reported the matter to the Health Department. Dr. Springer conducted an investigation, and found that no warning sign had been displayed on the house. He ordered the premises immediately fumigated.

Deputy Coroner Reynold held an inquest this afternoon. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the finding of Dr. Springer earlier in the day, but no one was censured. Mrs. Blaine, the Christian Scientist who attended the child, testified that she knew the patient had a sore throat, but she was not aware it was diphtheria, or a contagious disease. She said she had no license of any kind, and that she never prescribed any medicines for either external or internal use. "I use Christian Science methods only," said the witness.

George W. Conover, father of the child, is a commission merchant. He said that his daughter had been a firm believer in Christian Science, and would not let a medical doctor treat her. She had been ill, he said, about three weeks.

MR. WOODWARD SWEARS OFF.

Promises Atlanta Council He Will Stop His Indiscretions—Impeachment Proceedings Dropped.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14.—Mayor James G. Woodward, against whom impeachment proceedings had been contemplated for some time by the City Council and whose resignation had been asked for by that body, made a solemn promise to the Councilmen and Aldermen at a meeting this afternoon that he would not take another drink during his term of office. He further stated that he would cease his indiscretions, and if he did not sustain his promises he would resign.

Acting upon these avowals, the City Council dismissed the committee appointed to investigate the Mayor's conduct, and all differences between them have been righted.

The Mayor presented a written statement to the municipal body in which he said.

"Consulting my own comfort alone, I would resign. The duties of the office are onerous, its responsibilities great, and its temptations many. Besides this my official life has been embittered by a system of annoyances and persecutions inaugurated and carried on constantly and persistently by political and personal enemies who could not use me.

"Newspaper articles and slanders otherwise whispered into your ears, and the public ear have only been surface manifestations of the deeper and crueler humiliations heaped upon me."

The Mayor was charged with drunkenness. He says: "In all honesty and frankness, I have committed some indiscretions. Possibly this is too mild a term for them, but judging them by the standard set by the world, they were simply indiscretions."

He promised as follows: "As my indiscretions offend, they shall cease. This promise made by myself may be construed also as a promise to your body and to my constituents at large. I make it deliberately, solemnly, with full confidence in my strength and a full knowledge of my weakness."

RACINE WATER PRESSURE POOR.

Manufacturing Company Installs Its Own Fire Department.

Special to The New York Times.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 14.—On account of the seeming inability of the Racine Water Company to furnish direct pressure when called for, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world, has decided to put in a paid fire department of its own. This action was made necessary by the water company failing to give the pressure called for, when their annual test was held July 26.

The Case Company, in addition to this have increased their insurance from $300,000 to $900,000. Fire Chief Adessor is charged with neglect of duty and with working hand in hand with the water company.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW USE KNIVES.

Well-Known Residents of Illinois Fight on Street and One Will Die.

Special to The New York Times.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 14.—News comes from Sheridan, a small town near here, of a street battle between Henry Barber and Joseph Armstrong, prominent citizens of the village and high in county political circles. The men are brothers-in-law, Barber marrying a daughter of the late J. S. Armstrong of Ottawa. The trouble arose over the division of the property of the dead man.

This morning the men met on the main street, and a quarrel arose, which ended in a fight. Armstrong drew a knife and began to use it. Barber drew a knife also, but before he could inflict any wound on Armstrong he was severely injured. Physicians say he will die.

Armstrong is well known on the Chicago Board of Trade.

WRECKAGE OFF NANTUCKET.

Perhaps from the Macedonia, Which Sank in June.

Special to The New York Times.

NANTUCKET, Aug. 14.—A large quantity of wreckage has been washed ashore on the south side of this island, and several passenger trunks, numerous cases, chests, &c., have been seen off in back of the breakers, but have been carried to the eastward by the tides.

Charles E. Snow has found a lot of electric bells, wiring, and fixings, which were fastened to parts of the wreckage; a saloon couch, several chairs, and several other articles which indicate that they came from some steamship. He also found the stern to a yawlboat, marked "S. S. Macedonia—Hamburg."

The German steamship Macedonia was sunk off the Jersey coast in June, and this wreckage evidently comes from her.

Lobengula Has Not Left England.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The press of London manifests much disgust because the uneducated negro who claimed to be a son of Lobengula, and whose alleged marriage with a white woman of respectable family caused a great stir, has not yet left the country. He and Miss Jewell, the woman he is said to have married, have been living under assumed names for weeks, but it is now said that the authorities have made their proposed marriage impossible.

Mountain Resorts Now in Favor.
See for yourself at Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Lake Hopatcong, or many others, on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Information, 429 Broadway.—Adv

MAITRE LABORI AN ASSASSIN'S VICTIM

Dreyfus's Chief Advocate May Be Fatally Wounded.

A CIVIL WAR IS FEARED

Paris Newspapers Regard the Situation as Critical.

BAD DAY FOR DREYFUS

He Displays More Nervousness Than Before.

M. Cavaignac's Evidence Against Him Makes an Impression—Arrest of Gen. de Negrier Said to be Imminent.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 14.—To-day's sitting of the Dreyfus court-martial was most dramatic An immense sensation was caused by the announcement of the attempted assassination of Maître Labori. Mme. Sévérine, the well-known writer, was so upset that she broke a blood vessel and had to be removed. Not, however, before she had addressed some insulting expressions to M. Arthur Meyer, the anti-Semitic editor of Le Gaulois, who was thereupon set upon by M. Marcel Prévost, the well-known author, whose language was most animated. The police, fearful of disorder, rushed forward and deprived all present of sticks and parasols.

The sitting of the court was briefly suspended on the reception of the news of the Labori outrage, but the panic was so intense that a reporter who lit a match to look for a lost shirtbutton was instantly arrested. He was supposed to be lighting the fuse of an infernal machine. He was released only after an elaborate explanation.

On the whole, it was a bad day for Dreyfus.

M. Cavaignac's evidence contained nothing new, but it was delivered with so much art and emphasis as to cause an evident impression on the Judges. Dreyfus himself showed greater nervousness than usual and less self-command. The anti-Dreyfusards are confident that the prisoner will be recondemned. The revisionists, however, are equally convinced of the contrary. The betting is now about even.

Gen. Mercier's visit to Maître Labori is much commented on. This is regarded as Mercier's surrender.

The population in Rennes is becoming excited, because, owing to police arrangements, a large number of shopkeepers are cut off from their customers for the best part of the day, and are rapidly being ruined.

Esterhazy is expected to send to-morrow supplementary explanations as to the bordereau. It is further rumored that serious evidence against Dreyfus is yet to be produced, which may secure a verdict against him. This report emanates from among the intimate friends of M. Casimir-Périer, who are alarmed at the prospect, without knowing what the evidence may be worth.

Gen. Mercier's effort to see Maître Labori personally was unsuccessful, owing to the condition of the invalid, which is now fairly satisfactory. The bullet has not yet been extracted. No fewer than three doctors tend him. The house is guarded by a strong force of detectives hidden in an old market opposite.

Maître Labori has received a number of telegrams, notably from Premier Waldeck-Rousseau and Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau and from all the Ministers. Mme. Labori has received hundreds of sympathetic telegrams.

I hear to-night that Gen. de Négrier's arrest for complicity in an alleged plot against the Government is imminent.

ROWLAND STRONG.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

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RENNES, Aug. 14.—The drama at Rennes grows tragical. This long-becalmed town is being stirred into a more violent passion than Paris. The Parisians are uproarious. The Bretons are silent and passive by their belief or idea, whatever it may be.

This morning at 6 o'clock a well-nigh successful attempt was made to kill M. Labori, who defended Zola last year, and who came here to defend Dreyfus, with Maître Demange. The would-be assassin was evidently a crank, and looked like a workman. His weapon was a revolver, the theatre of the crime the Quay Richemont. It was while Labori was going to the court, with Col. Picquart and the latter's cousin, M. Gast.

When Mme. Labori came up she was sent to fetch a doctor, but, not knowing the town, she lost a good deal of time. At last she thought of going to the court and asking there for a military Surgeon. Drs. Vidal and Reclus were at hand, and at once accompanied her. They had the presence of mind to send gendarmes to the barracks for an ambulance with a stretcher and bearers.

With deep thankfulness, they found that M. Labori could move his limbs at will. The spine, therefore, was not injured. The ball had entered at the sixth vertebra, behind the thorax. It might be imbedded in the muscles of the back or have penetrated deeper, injuring the lungs. However, the thing was to bear the wounded advocate to the pretty and gay-looking villa he had hired for use during the trial, a villa adorned with gree. slabs of faience, bright with flowers, and in the airy part of Rennes.

But why go further into details? The lesson of the event was foreshadowed in my cable last evening. The two opposite forces are in line of battle. Fanaticism has been appealed to and has answered the call.

Col. Picquart describes the would-be murderer as swarthy and thickset, resolute, and intelligent looking. He thinks the man might be a southron. If so, he must have known the country around Rennes. It is a country of small, patchy fields, separated by hedges, which he was evidently familiar with. Apparently he knew places in the thicket into which he could dive, and in doing so remain concealed for some time from a pursuer. The gendarmes that Col. Picquart met joined in the pursuit, but fleet running and knowledge of the locality enabled the would-be murderer to escape.

M. AND MME. LABORI.

Maître Labori is young, fair, handsome, and full of lusty life and high spirits. His talents as a speaker are not of the highest order; but no other member of the Paris bar knows better how to use law to defeat its object. He can drive a motor car through the code. Until he pleaded for Zola his luck was uninterrupted. He then had an attack of typhoid fever, which greatly weakened him and forced him to neglect business. The Zola affair was a great advertisement; but it brought him no direct profit and created for him endless enemies. He refused the handsome fee the novelist offered; nor does he accept pecuuniary reward from Dreyfus.

Labori is proud of his wife's beauty. She is equally proud of his good looks and forensic talents, and loses no opportunity to hear him plead. She is an Australian, and received her education as a pianiste in London. She became a player at concerts and made the acquaintance of the deformed but highly gifted Russian pianist Pachmann, married him, had two children, and then fell in love with Labori. The passion was mutual. She and Pachmann were divorced, and then she married Labori. The children live with her and find a devoted stepfather in him.

Mme. Labori has attended all the public sittings of the Rennes court-martial. Her beauty is beyond dispute. She is a striking blonde, and, though her path has not been always strewn with roses, she expresses the joy of life in splendid health and a satisfied heart.

What a bolt from the blue sky the morning's event has been to her! She seemed the happiest woman alive when she set out this morning. In less than ten minutes her life was blighted.

Labori, not long convalescent from typhoid, is hit a bad state to receive a ball entering the thorax through the back. He is now in a high fever, and there may be dangerous complications later.

SCENE IN THE LYCEE.

I heard of the attempted assassination shortly after 6 o'clock this morning, as I was entering a corridor leading to the Hall of Justice in the Lycée. There I saw Mme. Labori rushing from the opposite direction, pale as death, with a surgeon in military uniform beside her, and a following of other persons. All had an air of intentness. Their thoughts certainly did not run on the Dreyfus case. Then officers and police rushed out of the guard room and ran in the same direction.

"What is the matter?" I asked. "Labori has been wounded by a pistol shot, and is probably now dead

raised himself and dropped his head in her lap.

A number of laborers, who were unloading a barge of stones beside the river, heard the shouts of "Murder!" "Stop him!" raised by the pursuers, and one of them placed himself in the way of the assassin, who, covering him with a revolver, shouted, "Let me pass! I have shot Dreyfus!" The man was so taken aback that he drew aside and allowed the would-be assassin to proceed.

The latter ran across the fields until he reached the railroad. He crossed the embankment and followed the track until he arrived at the level crossing. A train was just arriving at full speed and he dashed across the line in front of the train and toward the woods in the direction of the village of Chantepie, where he was lost to view.

Col. Picquart and M. Gast pursued the assassin for some distance, but as they were both heavy men they were unable to continue the pursuit, and so returned to the side of the wounded man, leaving the chase to a number of laborers and peasants, who declare they heard the man say, when crossing the marshy fields before he reached the railroad: "If I can't get away, I will go for them."

A gardener named Delahaye got near enough to the man to clutch him by the shoulder, but the fugitive shook himself free, and, turning to his pursuer, exclaimed: "Begone, or I will kill you! I still have five shots left in my revolver, and they will be for you!" Delahaye, being quite unarmed, recoiled, and allowed the man to escape.

The shot had been heard 200 yards away from the Avenue de la Gare, where a crowd had gathered, as usual, to witness the arrival of the principal personages connected with the court-martial. These spectators ran in the direction of the spot where the shooting had occurred, followed by gendarmes on horseback.

The shot was also heard at the St. George's Barracks, across the river, where it was soon known that M. Labori had been attacked.

ARRIVAL OF MME. LABORI.

When Mme. Labori arrived a few moments after M. Labori was shot, Col. Picquart and M. Gast were pursuing the murderer. Mme. Labori ran into the Lycée, gave the news that her husband had been shot, and ran back with the perspiration pouring from her face. She sat down on the ground beside her husband, and took his head in her lap, fanning him with a newspaper. Before she arrived M. Labori, thinking himself mortally wounded, said to a bystander:

"If I die, tell my wife my last thoughts were for her."

After Mme. Labori was with him the wounded man lay perfectly still. Not a groan came from his lips. As she fanned him with her right hand, Mme. Labori caressed him with her left, and watched his upturned face. He tried to smile back the tears which glistened in his wife's eyes, and she, mastering her feelings heroically, did everything possible to ease her husband's agony.

It is reported that the famous lawyer said, as he lay on the ground:

"I may die from this, but Dreyfus is saved."

The wounded man had in the meantime asked to have a carriage called to convey him to his residence and to have Dr. Recius summoned. When the physician arrived, he knelt beside M. Labori, putting a bottle of smelling salts to his nostrils. Around these central figures were grouped the spectators, all deeply affected—some, indeed, crying like children. At a little distance was gathered another group, the central figure of which was the Commissary of Police notebook in hand, taking down the testimony of the eye witnesses of the affair.

The scene of this picture was a dusty high road the dark, green, slow waters of the River Vilaine on one side, and on the other side scattered houses, with a gap just opposite the spot, through which could be seen a green meadow with a stream flowing through it, and beyond that the backs of a row of houses. The road that M. Labori had followed tapered away back from the scene of the tragedy, with a row of trees along the border of the Villaine, under whose leafy shelter M. Labori had walked.

A cordon of mounted gendarmes was drawn up as quickly as possible about fifteen yards apart, in the space within which were the two groups described.

THE WOUNDED MAN TAKEN HOME.

An ambulance which had been summoned arrived, with four attendants of the Military Hospital, bearing an ordinary stretcher, on which was placed a blue and white striped mattress. On this M. Labori was tenderly laid, and the stretcher was borne by friends of the injured man and some newspaper men, with Mme. Labori walking beside it.

The only cry that M. Labori gave after his first groan was when he was lifted to the stretcher, when the pain caused by the movement drew from his a moan.

The party proceeded slowly, in the middle of the roadway, to M. Labori's temporary residence. It is situated in a somewhat deserted neighborhood, the place on which it is located leading into the main road running to Rennes.

At 8:20 o'clock the following bulletin was issued:

"Maître Labori was shot from behind, the ball penetrating the posterior region of the thorax on the right side at the height of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebra. The heavy flow of blood prevents for the moment exploration of the depth of the wound. The undersigned doctors hope that the ball is lodged in the muscles enveloping the vertebral column. They must, however, maintain to-day full reserve respecting the integrity of the lung and spinal cord."

The bulletin was signed by four physicians—Drs. Renaud, Reichis, Brissaud, and Vidal.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSASSIN.

Accounts of the shooting related by eyewitnesses differ considerably, especially respecting the appearance of the would-be murderer, of whom the following is the official description:

"Twenty-five to thirty years. Flat, peaked hat. Dressed like a workingman, in a blue blouse."

A force of gendarmes, headed by M. Hennion, Sub-Chief of the Secret Police, was sent to scour the country in search of M. Labori's assailant, and a company of infantry was dispatched to surround and beat the wood wherein the man was supposed to be hiding.

An almost incredible feature of the outrage is the alleged fact that several passers-by saw M. Labori shot, and passed on indifferently, neither offering to help the victim nor join in the pursuit of the assassin.

Still more incredible is the fact that an individual who went to the side of M. Labori as he lay wounded on the ground is said to have searched the pockets of the wounded man on the pretext of ascertaining his identity, and to have stolen the contents.

At 10:45 o'clock one of the doctors said that M. Labori was bearing the agony he was suffering with marvelous fortitude. The doctor added:

"He has been put to bed, and is being watched by his wife. He has spoken, but not of himself, always about the trial. We have strong hopes that he will pull through, and have sent an optimistic telegram to his family. It will be forty-eight hours, however, before we can speak with certainty of his condition. We have to thank the military surgeon for almost the first attention given to the sufferer. He came, on hearing the news, without hesitation. But a deplorable length of time elapsed before the ambulance arrived. M. Labori lay on the ground half an hour, with the sky menacing a storm, which came within a few minutes after he reached home."

At 2 o'clock this afternoon M. Labori was suffering great agony, and the physicians, who had left the house, were hurriedly summoned.

Col. Jouaust called after the close of the session of the court-marial, and was allowed to see M. Labori. He expressed his deepest regret at the occurrence.

GEN. MERCIER CALLS.

Gen. Mercier followed, but the doctors declared that M. Labori could not bear such an interview in his present state, and so the General was obliged to go away without seeing the wounded man.

At 4:15 P. M. it was said that Mme. Labori was still watching by the bedside of her husband, whose conditon had grown worse. His agony had increased, and a fever had set in. The doctors in attendance were very anxious, and feared that, even if he recovers, M. Labori's left leg will be paralyzed, as he has been unable to move it since he was laid in bed. He was conscious, and, it was said, talked to his wife freely. Mme. Labori was bearing up wonderfully.

At 10 P. M. the following bulletin was issued:

"Temperature, 37.05 (centigrade.) No fever. Condition stationary."

There had been, therefore, a slight improvement.

M. Labori's mother arrived here this evening. She had believed her son dead, and a most affecting interview ensued.

Later M. Labori received Matthieu Dreyfus, brother of Capt. Dreyfus. There is some talk of Albert Clémenceau, the younger of the two brothers, coming as a substitute for Maître Labori. The question will be definitely decided to-morrow. M. Clémenceau was one of Zola's counsel, and has followed the Dreyfus affair very closely. He is extremely skilful in cross-examination.

THE RESULT OF A PLOT.

The attempt made upon the life of M. Labori was evidently the result of a plot. A letter was sent to the Commissary of Police this morning, warning him that it was intended to make an attempt upon the life of Gen. Mercier. Consequently the police and detectives surrounded the General and left the other principals in the Dreyfus affair unprotected.

Besides this, M. Labori received only yesterday two letters threatening that he would be shot. He treated them, as he had treated others of a similar nature which he has received frequently for months past, with contempt.

It is said that the last anonymous letter received contained the following words:

"Nous allons bruler votre boîte et votre dossier Dreyfus," ("We are going to burn your box and your Dreyfus dossier.")

The outrage is the sole topic of conversation in Rennes, and abhorrence of the deed is expressed by friends and foes of the wounded man alike. The local papers are issuing frequent editions containing the latest details in regard to the affair.

A proclamation signed by M. Lajat, Mayor of Rennes, and M. Le Hérissé, Deputy for the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine, in which Rennes is situated, has been issued. It commences:

"An abominable outrage, the author of which cannot claim to belong to any party, has just dishonored our dear Town of Rennes," and concludes with appealing to the population to remain calm and to resist provocations from whatever party they may emanate.

A dispatch from Le Mans, 130 miles southwest of this city, received this afternoon, said a Commissary of Police had arrested at the railroad station a man named Gallan, a marine engineer, whose appearance corresponded with the description of the man who attempted to assassinate M. Labori. Later, however, it was learned that Gallan was able to prove an alibi and was liberated.

The police here, however, believe they have a clue to the assassin, and that police officers are now on the track. He is believed to be in the direction of Fougeres, to which place he doubled back after taking refuge in the forest.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

The Labori Outrage Causes Loss of Interest at First—Anti-Dreyfus Testimony.

RENNES, Aug. 14.—The shooting of Maître Labori, leading counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, the second week of whose second trial by court-martial on the charge of communicating important French military documents to the agent of a foreign power, opened in the Lycée to-day, took all the life out of this morning's session, and, but for the sympathy the attempt is certain to excite throughout the country for M. Labori and Dreyfus, the deprivation of the former's invaluable services from the prisoner would be a severe blow to the latter's prospects.

The murderer apparently chose to-day for the attempt because it was known that Maître Labori would crush Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, with his cross-examination.

The news caused an immense sensation in the courtroom, where the usual audience had assembled, awaiting the entrance of the Judges. M. Laborl's absence had just been noticed, when M. Jaunay, Syndic of the Judiciary Press, rushed into the room and shouted:

"M. Labori has been shot!"

All present gave a gasp of horror and surprise, and then every man jumped to his feet, and a volley of questions was hurled at M. Jaunay, who, crying "That is all I know," rushed out of court again, followed by a number of his hearers. It appears that Mme. Labori herself informed M Jaunay of the crime, having rushed from her husband's side to the court crying for a doctor, and shouting that M. Labori had been shot.

Most of those present were compelled to remain, as the proceedings were about to commence, and they excitedly discussed the crime and vigorously denounced the authors.

On the opening of the court, M. Demange, in a few words, officially informed Col. Jouaust of the attack on M. Laborl, and requested a suspension of the sitting, to which Col. Jouaust unhesitatingly agreed, adjourning the court until 7:15 o'clock.

Dreyfus must undoubtedly have been profoundly moved by the attack on his champion, who, for all he knew, might be dead or dying, yet the prisoner maintained the same immovability as hitherto, and did not give the slightest indication of his emotions.

DISORDER DURING THE RECESS.

In the course of the short suspension of the proceedings M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, who was in court, remarked that the arrests made in Paris had for their sole object to forestall a St. Bartholomew's massacre of the Dreyfusards, and that the attempted murder of M Labori was one of the acts of the projected massacre.

Others in the audience engaged in violent altercations over the attempted murder. M. Mercier, editor of the Gaulois, expressed the opinion that all the newspapers ought to regard themselves as responsible for the outrage, whereupon Mme. Séverine loudly protested, saying: "No. It is you who ought to be held responsible for what has happened!" The clamor finally become so violent that gendarmes were forced to separate the combatants and take away the sticks of all those present.

On the resumption of the sitting Col. Jouaust referred to the outrage, and declared he was personally deeply moved.

M. Demange announced that though his colleague's wound was not so serious as at first supposed it would be impossible for Maître Labori to participate in the proceedings.

The President of the Court then announced that in consequence of the applause and other expressions of opinion on Saturday, he had decided that if there was any further interruption the court would be cleared.

Gen. Mercier was then confronted with M. Casimir-Périer, the former President of France. The latter declared that Mercier's story, told on the witness stand on Saturday, of the imminence of war between Germany and France in 1894, was grossly exaggerated, and complained of Mercier's action in moving 60,000 troops to the frontier without consulting him.

When Gen. Mercier was recalled, in reply to the President of the court, he reiterated his belief that Major Count Esterhazy, in spite of the latter's own declaration, was not the author of the bordereau, which, the witness claimed, was written on tracing paper, and was found in an embassy.

EVIDENCE FOLLOWED LISTLESSLY.

M. Casimir-Périer was then called to the witness stand, but the thoughts of every one in court were directed to the outrage on M. Labori, and the evidence was followed listlessly.

Moreover, Maître Labori was not there to kindle the hidden fires in both men, and they, in addition, were weighed down by the tragedy which had just occurred. This was especially the case with M. Casimir-Périer, whose attitude was quite subdued when compared with his heated indignation of Saturday. As it had been Maître Labori's intention to take Gen. Mercier in hand and Maître Demange, associate counsel, was quite unprepared for the task, the few questions the latter put were practically of little effect, and Gen. Mercier escaped cheaply. M. Demange also was deeply affected by the attempt to assassinate his colleague, and was quite unable to do himself justice.

The President of the court asked M. Casimir-Périer to explain the circumstances of the confession Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault. M. Casimir-Périer persisted in his statement of Saturday that he had never received any confidences of this character from Capt. Lebrun-Renault. He added that M. Dupuy, the then Premier, was present when Capt. Lebrun-Renault called at the Elysée, Paris. "Moreover," said M. Casimir-Périer, "here is a letter from M. Dupuy, which I ask may be read."

The letter asserted that Capt. Lebrun-Renault, when questioned by M. Dupuy, replied that Gen. Mercier had sent him to the President to receive a dressing down for his indiscreet disclosures to the Figaro. [As was stated in THE TIMES of Sunday, Le Figaro of Jan. 6, 1895, the day after the degradation, contained an account of the tragic event of the preceding day, which Capt. Lebrun-Renault had given to a reporter at Le Moulin Rouge. Le Temps, an evening paper, published on Jan. 6, a rumor that Dreyfus had confessed just after his degradation. Early on the morning of the 6th, Gen. Gonse took Lebrun-Renault to Mercier, where it is said the Captain asserted that Dreyfus had confessed to him. Mercier told him to relate the story to M. Dupuy, the Premier, and to President Casimir-Périer. Mercier afterward canceled the order, and told Lebrun-Renault to keep his mouth shut. This was owing to the unexpected call of the German Ambassador on the President noted below.]

Gen. Mercier here interposed, saying:

"Capt. Lebrun-Renault spoke to me in regard to the confessions in the presence of Gen. Gonse, who will testify thereto. It was then that I ordered him to go to the President of the republic."

Regarding Gen. Mercier's declarations on Saturday on the witness stand, M. Casimir-Périer said:

"Gen. Mercier had no right whatever to intervene in a diplomatic conversation. I would have prevented such interference. It was I alone who conferred with the Minister, and I declare that the impression I derived from that conversation was one of complete calm, otherwise the incident would not have been closed by the framing of a note. We had no telegram from Berlin that evening. If there had been any news in regard to the matter on the evening of the 6th we should not have waited until the 8th to publish the note. There was not a dispatch addressed to a friendly power relative to the incident. The incident has been magnified. Besides, in the event of diplomatic complications, the President would have communicated with the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Gen. Mercier replied that he went to the Elysée Palace as Minister of War. He said Gen. de Boisdeffre could testify in regard to the orders received.

M. Demange seized upon this declaration and insisted that Gen. Mercier repeat the statement that he had given orders to Gen. de Boisdeffre on the 6th relative to mobilization. [Gen. de Boisdeffre was actually out of Paris on Jan. 6, 1895, for on that day Gen. Gonse wrote him to inform him of Lebrun-Renault's tale about Dreyfus's alleged confession. The letter is dated Sunday, Jan. 6, 1895, and begins: "Mon Générale, je m'empresse de vous rendre compte que j'ai conduit moi-même le Capitaine de la Garde Républicaine, Capitaine Lebrun-Renault, chez le Ministre (Mercier) qui l'a envoyé, après l'avoir entendu chez le Président," etc.]

GEN. MERCIER REPROACHED.

M. Casimir-Périer, resuming his testimony, said he did not desire to reply to certain of Gen. Mercier's insinuations.

"I do not wish to answer them," said the former President; "the circumstances are too sad and too tragic for me to desire to envenom the discussion. I am master of myself and of my conscience. I would only state that Gen. Mercier has made every effort to mix me as deeply as possible in this affair. But I have remained aloof."

The former President then complained of the incorrect behavior of his subordinate toward the Chief of the State. "As an instance," he said, "Gen. Mercier undertook to shorten the term of service of 60,000 men without consulting me, thus lacking in the respect he owed to the Chief of the State."

M. Casimir-Périer next protested against the assertions made by Gen. Mercier in regard to the rôle adopted by the Chief of the State in this affair, whereupon the General interjected the statement that he had spoken on the attitude assumed by M. Casimir-Périer because he had sworn to tell the whole truth.

M. Demange asked Gen. Mercier if he had explained to the Cabinet how he reconciled the relations of cause and effect and the patriotic emotion aroused by the treason with the communication of the secret documents to the court-martial? [The fact that Gen. Mercier conveyed "Ce canaille de D—" letter secretly to the first court-martial was established by the Cour de Cassation. Mercier and the members of the court thus violated Article 101 of the Code de Justice Militaire.]

The General, in reply, repeated his statement of Saturday as his hypothesis of the situation.

M. Demange then asked M. Casimir-Périer if on the 6th an understanding had not been reached between France and Germany on the subject of Dreyfus. [The German Ambassador had actually called on the President on Jan. 5, 1895. This was a highly abnormal proceeding. Count von Münster insisted that an official démenti be published of the allegation that the German Embassy was mixed up in the Dreyfus affair. Another interview was fixed for the following day. On the morning of the 6th Dupuy and Mercier prepared for the Agence Havas an official denial that Lebrun-Renault had made any communication to any organ or representative of the press. Later Col. Risbourg reprimanded Lebrun-Renault for talking to reporters.]

M. Casimir-Périer replied that before his interview with the German Minister on the 6th the question of Dreyfus had never been raised between France and Germany.

M. Demange asked Gen. Mercier why he had not included in the dossier of 1894 the doubtful translation of the telegram of Agent "B" to his Government, under the date of Nov. 2. [This is the Panizzardi message sent to the Italian Headquarters Staff in Rome, Nov. 2. The real translation of it, together with the false version made by du Paty de Clam, were published in THE TIMES last Sunday.]

In reply, Gen. Mercier said not one of the translations of the telegram was communicated to the Judges because there still existed doubts in his mind. M. Demange remarked that the text was communicated to Sandherr as official, and therefore doubts were impossible.

M. Demange then asked that M. Paleologue of the Foreign Office be recalled in order to state that only a single version of the telegram was given to him, as he understood Gen. Mercier's uncertainty was aroused by the receipt of a semi-official draft of the telegram.

At this point Major Carrière, the representative of the Government, asked that it be clearly shown that two versions of the telegram were given, one official and one semi-official.

M. Demange said that in communicating the official text on November 2, Sandherr emphasized its official character.

Counsel next asked Gen. Mercier why the explanations of the secret dossier were not included in the dossier relating to the revision.

The General replied that he considered these explanations were given for his personal use, and that was why he destroyed the document. At this M. Demange expressed a sense of astonishment, and asked Gen. Mercier if he did not have reasons for suppressing the document.

The witness repudiated the suggestion.

EXPLANATION BY DREYFUS.

Dreyfus at this point rose from his seat and asked leave to explain in regard to the assertion that he had traced on a card the itinerary of a certain journey of the General Staff. Both the itinerary and journey, he asserted, were purely fictitious.

M. Casimir-Périer then said he desired to reiterate that he had never promised anything to Dreyfus, adding that it was with M. Waldeck-Rousseau (then one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate) alone that he had spoken in regard to the condemned man. M. Casimir-Périer reiterated his protests at the letters of Dreyfus referring to negotiations.

This caused M. Demange to explain how Dreyfus came to say that M. Casimir-Périer had promised him a public trial. After M. Demange had asked M. Waldeck-Rousseau to intervene with M. Casimir-Périer (then President of France) to obtain publicity, M. Waldeck-Rousseau reported that the President appeared favorable to the suggestion, and counsel therefore thought he might communicate the fact to Dreyfus.

M. Demange added that it must be remembered Dreyfus wrote the letter four years after the occurrence, and his recollection of the facts naturally lacked precision. M. Demange expressed regret at the fact that the letter had been published, and apologized to M. Casimir-Périer, who thanked the counsel for his expression of regret and explanation.

Gen. Billot, former Minister of War, was the next witness. [In reply to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 18, 1896, Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, invoked the phrase "chose jugée" to close all parliamentary discussion regarding the Dreyfus case.]

He was in uniform, sat with crossed legs, and gave his evidence in a conversational manner. He said he would be seventy-one years of age to-morrow. Like everybody else, he added, he had some knowledge of the Dreyfus affair before taking the War portfolio. While feeling deeply on the subject, he remained aloof from the matter until he returned to the Cabinet. In the early days of his Ministry, the witness continued, M. Scheurer-Kestner (a former Vice President of the Senate) asked him whether he ought not to investigate the Dreyfus affair. M. Scheurer-Kestner, the General pointed out, had made similar representations to M. Casimir-Périer, and received the same reply from both, that neither of them was very conversant with the affair. [M. Scheurer-Kestner secured proofs of Esterhazy's guilt both from de Castro, the traitor's stockbroker, and from M. Leblois, Picquart's lawyer. He laid them before Gen. Billot May 10, 1897. Gen. Billot refused to consider them. On Nov. 14 M. Scheurer-Kestner wrote a letter to Le Temps in which he gave an outline of the interview, but withheld Esterhazy's name. On the following day Mathieu Dreyfus publicly accused Esterhazy of being the author of the bordereau. This was done in an open letter to the Minister of War.]

Gen. Billot dwelt at length upon the action taken by M. Scheurer-Kestner, to whom he said he recommended prudence. M. Scheurer-Kestner finally communicated to Gen. Billot his conviction of the innocence of Dreyfus, but the General found the evidence insufficient, and asked him to investigate the matter further.

BILLOT PRAISES PICQUART.

Gen. Billot then dwelt with the rôle of Col. Picquart, whom he said he holds in the highest esteem. "He is intelligent," said the witness, "and gave me valuable information about the organization of a neighboring army and its artillery. This information showed the necessity of continuing the reforms in our artillery, commenced by that great initiator, Gen. Mercier."

"I, who am neither an engineer nor an expert in handwriting," added Gen. Billot, "saw the grand work he accomplished in that direction."

After this Gen. Billot referred to Col. Picquart's proposition to entrap Esterhazy, whom he suspected, but Gen. Billot forbade this. He added that Col. Picquart always acted without authorization. [Lieut. Col. Picquart, Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, received the petit bleu May 1, 1896. It was addressed to Esterhazy and was in the handwriting of Schwarzkoppen. It revealed to Picquart that Esterhazy had relations with the German Embassy. On July 5 he acquainted de Boisdeffre and Gonse with his evidence against Esterhazy. His letters to Gen. Gonse up to the time that he was removed from his post show that he conducted his investigation by orders, although he was constantly warned to proceed cautiously.]

The former Minister of War next referred to the eminent services which Col. Picquart rendered to the army, leading to his being intrusted with a confidential mission to the East, and afterward to Tunis. He energetically protested against the allegation that he had desired to send Col. Picquart to a place from which he would never return. [Picquart reached Tunis Jan. 13, 1897, and found orders from Paris awaiting him to proceed at once to the frontier. His immediate superior, Gen. Leclerc, knowing that such orders meant certain death, revoked them.]

He explained that his devotion to the country and army, and anxiety respecting the secrets of the national defense, often entailed exceptional measures.

After justifying his course toward Col. Picquart, Gen. Billot explained what he had done in connection with Esterhazy, and then renewed his protests against the attack the defenders of Dreyfus made upon him during the trial of M. Zola. He concluded with expressing regret that while in power he was obliged to devote most of his time to the Dreyfus affair, which time, he added, ought to have been given to the guardianship of the national defense.

M. Demange then invited Gen. Billot to explain the statements of MM. Barthou and Poincaré that the General was once so doubtful of the guilt of Dreyfus that he did not sleep for several nights.

Gen. Billot acknowledged that the statements were true.

Answering further questions of counsel, the General said Col. Picquart's revelations produced doubts in his mind, but, he added, his conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus remained unchanged.

There was great sensation when M. Demange mentioned the opinion expressed by M. Barthou that Gen. Billot had been forewarned in regard to the forgery of Lieut. Col. Henry. The General acknowledged that the Henry forgery was among the factors arousing his doubts.

Continuing, Gen. Billot said he was immensely surprised and deeply affected by the revelation of the forgery. He said: "I never could have believed a superior officer could be guilty of forgery."

Gen. Billot's expressions of esteem for Col. Picquart and M. Scheurer-Kestner came as a surprise. He only raised his voice when he explained that he sent the Colonel to Tunis owing to his meddling in matters foreign to his duties, but he insisted that he gave to Col. Picquart a mission of danger, which was, at the same time, a post of honor.

M. CAVAIGNAC EXAMINED.

M. Cavaignac, former Minister of War, was the next witness. Replying to the President of the court, he said he was the first Cabinet Minister to assume responsibility for the Dreyfus affair. He had closely followed the inquiry of the Court of Cassation, and, he continued, still desired to associate himself with the responsibility of those who, in 1894, protected the country and the army against treason. [Sensation.] [A year ago M. Cavaignac was Minister of War. On July 7, 1898, he read out to the Chamber of Deputies two letters of the Schwarzkoppen-Panizzardi correspondence, the Henry forgery, and Lebrun-Renault's statement of Dreyfus's alleged confession. The fact of forgery was avowed by Henry on the 30th of the following August. M. Cavaignac, overwhelmed with mortification, resigned Sept. 31.]

Continuing, the witness said that among the principal points upon which he based his conviction was the confession to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, in support of which contention he quoted a passage from an alleged letter of Dreyfus, which was, in reality, part of Gen. Gonse's report to the Minister of War on Col. du Paty de Clam's report of the alleged confession.

M. Cavaignac admitted the possibility of mistakes in human testimony, and said they ought to be taken into account when condemning a fellow-man. But, he asserted, he was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, because his accusers were so entirely in agreement in their testimony.

The witness also said he found additional proofs of the prisoner's guilt in the technical character of the bordereau, and thought the bordereau alone established the fact that treason had emanated from the Bureau of the General Staff and from an officer who was able to secure all the information desired.

According to M. Cavaignac, even in his attempts to hide his crime the accused had allowed words to escape him which indisputably established his guilt. Everything, according to this witness, condemned Dreyfus, and, he claimed, in spite of the prisoner's denials, it was established that he had been everywhere where it was necessary to procure the information in question. It was established, the witness asserted, that the prisoner had copied plans of the proposed concentration of the army. Witnesses, he claimed, would testify in support of this assertion.

During M. Cavaignac's arraignment Dreyfus was nervous and agitated.

ANTI-DREYFUS ALLEGATIONS.

M. Cavaignac next discussed the denials of Dreyfus, and said his excuses of lapse of memory were inadmissible. Dreyfus, he claimed, was aware of the changes in the Bridge Corps belonging to the artillery, and also of the details of concentration. Why, then, the witness asked, had he denied this knowledge?

It was impossible, according to M. Cavaignac, to believe that Esterhazy was a traitor, even admitting that the bordereau was written by him. Esterhazy, he insisted, could only have acted as an intermediary or an accomplice. The inquiry of the Court of Cassation proved that treason was really committed, and he [M. Cavaignac] had not based his conviction of the culpability of Dreyfus solely on the handwriting of the bordereau. In the secret dossier, he pointed out, there were many elements for conviction, and he proposed to discuss all the allegations made by foreigners with the view of exculpating Dreyfus.

For instance, the witness said, there were official denials which left plenty of room for the truth to escape. Besides, it was quite possible that the accused was guilty of treason without having had direct relations with the agents of a foreign Government, and a certain Ambassador had admitted that his Military Attaché had spied under the immunity granted to diplomats. M. Cavaignac also said he found in the contradictory statements of foreign diplomatists that Dreyfus was well known at various Chancelleries.

Col. Jouaust asked M. Cavaignac to explain the discovery of the Henry forgery, and the witness repeated the statements he had already made on the subject. He dwelt at length on M. Cuignet's long investigation. Col. Jouaust then asked:

"What do you think of the Henry forgery in relation to the facts now occupying our attention?"

"The Henry forgery," replied M. Cavaignac, "as alleged, was in order to secure a revision of the case by the Court of Cassation, but was not even alluded to. This forgery, therefore, should remain outside the scope of the questions submitted to this court-martial. This is my opinion."

Replying to another question, M. Cavaignac said his statement that Dreyfus went to Brussels in the middle of 1894 rested on hearsay.

M. Cavaignac introduced in the course of his evidence a memorandum, written in German, asking for various information wanted by the Embassy, which appears to have been unearthed from the archives of the Bureau of Information of the War Office. He said he believed it was written by a Military Attaché.

M. Demange asked why M. Cavaignac, who was so anxious to incriminate Dreyfus, had not produced this document in the Chamber of Deputies.

The witness replied that he had other means of reaching the ends desired.

Counsel for the prisoner then questioned M. Cavaignac in regard to his statement that Gen. De Boisdeffre was absent from Paris on Nov. 6, when Gen. Mercier declares he was there. The witness replied that Gen. De Boisdeffre was certainly absent on that date.

Col. Jouaust remarked that this point would be elucidated when Gen. De Boisdeffre appeared.

M. Cavaignac gave his testimony in an oratorical manner, with marked intonation and in the way he might have delivered a speech in the Chamber of Deputies. He maintained his belief in the truth of the confessions of Dreyfus, and contended that his (Cavaignac's) attitude throughout was that of a statesman.

DREYFUS ANSWERS CAVAIGNAC.

Col. Jouaust then told Dreyfus to rise, and asked him if he had any remarks to make upon the evidence.

The prisoner replied:

"I am astounded that the man who produced in the tribunal of the Chamber the Henry forgery can come here and base his convictions of my culpability on matters which the Court of Cassation has already disposed of." [Great sensation.]

Dreyfus did not create a very favorable impression when he made this statement, which was delivered in a declamatory fashion, with his hand on his heart.

The speech of M. Cavignac, however, certainly appeared to make an impression on his hearers.

Gen. Zurlinden, also a former Minister of War, was the next witness. [Gen. Zurlinden succeeded M. Cavaignac as Minister of War Sept. 6, 1898. He resigned Sept. 17. On Sept. 20, as Military Governor of Paris, he had Picquart arrested on an order that he had issued while Minister of War.]

He began by pointing out the obligation resting upon those directing espionage to do everything possible to save those serving them. He then declared he still regarded the bordereau as being decisive proof of the guilt of Dreyfus, and said it would be as impossible for those who were prosecuting Dreyfus to be acting from esprit de corps, as it would be unjust to say they approved the "odius act just committed in the vicinity."

Gen. Zurlinden then traversed the old ground, and declared that nothing, not even Esterhazy's confessions, had occurred to change his convictions. The prosecution of Dreyfus, the witness asserted, was quite unforeseen, and, therefore, the idea of machinations was untenable.

The reiteration by Gen. Zurlinden of his belief that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau created lively excitement.

M. Demange suggested that if Col. Fabre had not thought of examining the handwriting of the probationers the bordereau would have been eternally buried in the archives of the Ministry of War, "and," he remarked, "if this is the case, it must be evidenced there was nothing in the bordereau which indicated Dreyfus."

Gen. Zurlinden, in a troubled voice, acknowledged this fact, and tried to explain. M. Demange, however, got Gen. Zurlinden to admit that it was not until after the condemnation that the study of the bordereau seemed to indicate that it was the work of a probationer.

In reply to further questions, Gen. Zurlinden said that in order to know the whole truth in regard to the bordereau, they must have the four notes therein mentioned. They must be secured. [These notes on the hydraulic brake of the 120-millimeter gun, on the outpost troops, on modification of artillery tactics and on Madagascar, are at present known to be in the archives of the German War Office, in Berlin. They are in Esterhazy's handwriting. An intimate friend of the Kaiser has said that the latter is determined to direct that they be published in fac simile if Dreyfus is reconvicted.]

At this point Dreyfus interjected:

"I associate myself with those words, my Colonel. I also desire the truth. I only ask for the truth."

These statements caused excitement in court.

Gen Chanoine next testified. He briefly affirmed his belief in the culpability of the prisoner.

M. HANOTAUX A WITNESS.

The appearance of M. Hanotaux, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who followed, reawakened the interest of the audience.

M. Hanotaux declared he had nothing to add to his evidence given before the Court of Cassation. He said he never had cognizance, either as a Minister or as a private individual, of any secret dossier. He recalled the circumstances under which he took office, saying foreign politics then presented grave difficulties. The negotiations with Great Britain and Belgium in regard to Africa, the war in Madagascar, and the state of affairs in China were alluded to. He then related how he was made acquainted with the Dreyfus affair by Gen. Mercier and M. Dupuy in the presence of M. Guerin, and read the notes already produced by M. Paleologue, giving the observations he thought right to make to Gen. Mercier regarding the proofs collected against Dreyfus and the Minister of War's reply.

M. Hanotaux declared that, when writing the notes, he foresaw the difficulties which speedily developed. His fears, he added, were fully justified, and when it became necessary to publish several official notes in order to satisfy a foreign embassy, the situation was undoubtedly grave, and he forthwith requested Gen. Mercier to cease the prosecution of the affair under the circumstances. But Gen. Mercier was obdurate, and the affair proceeded.

The former Minister denied the allegation that he had told M. Monod he believed Dreyfus was guilty. He was astounded at M. Monod's statement, but the latter was evidently hazy in his mind regarding the matter, as he had given three versions of the conversation.

M. Demange inquired whether M. Hanotaux were aware of the uncertainties connected with the translation of the telegram dated Nov. 2, 1894.

The former Foreign Minister replied that uncertainty was the rule in such cases. He was only aware of the one drawn up in the Foreign Office, which alone was communicated to the War Minister.

The representative of the Government, otherwise the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, having excused M. Casimir-Perier, Gen. Mercier, and M. Hanotaux from further attendance unless resummoned, the court rose at noon, and adjourned until Wednesday.

The depositions of Gen. Zurlinden, Gen. Chanoine, and M. Hanotaux were listened to closely, but the session was utterly devoid of any exciting incidents, the mass of testimony being directed against Dreyfus. The lack of trenchant criticism, owing to the absence of the defense's right arm, naturally left an impression unfavorable to the prisoner.

Gen. Mercier was acclaimed on leaving the court and M. Casimir-Perier was greeted with cheers and counter cheers for the army.

The gendarmes dispersed the most noisy of the demonstrators, but there was no serious disorder.

DREYFUS REGRETTED HIS OUTBURST.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Maître Demange tells the Petit Bleu that the deposition of Gen. Mercier will greatly aid in the argument of the Dreyfus case. He declares that when Capt. Dreyfus returned to his prison on Saturday he said:

"How could I so far forget the distance separating a General and a Captain? But it was too strong for me. I was unable to restrain myself."

M. Demange adds that Dreyfus is as sure of himself as ever.

The Archbishop of Rennes has forbidden the customary religious processions to-morrow in honor of the Feast of the Assumption, and urges Catholics to maintain the greatest calm while the Dreyfus court-martial lasts.

DANGER TO THE DREYFUS CAUSE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The correspondent of The Times at Rennes, who comments upon the "prodigious drama being enacted here," and the "loss to the Dreyfus cause through the disablement of Labori," says:

"There is a terribly suggestive timeliness in the crime. If the Fates had been combining against Dreyfus, they could not have armed a more efficient agent of their designs than the unknown man who shot Labori just as he was about to riddle with shot and shatter with his invective, irony, and scorn the last arguments of the public accuser, Mercier.

"It was a master stroke. The one indispensable man was thrown hors de combat just at the moment when most was expected of him. I do not exaggerate the general impression when I affirm that, with Labori absent, the bottom seems to have dropped out of the defense. The examination of Mercier by Maître Demange was one of the weakest exhibitions of forensic ingenuity and presence of mind which it is possible to conceive. Mercier, Billot, and Cavaignac, with the others, held the floor just as their predecessors in the trial of 1894, while the prisoner was left almost without defense.

"Doubtless Maître Demange is a great lawyer, and he may well have been upset by the terrible event, but his formal and antiquated methods stood him in sad stead to-day, and it was to-day that was most dreaded by all the adversaries of Dreyfus.

"Then, to cap all, Mercier called upon Mme. Labori to proffer his sympathy. It must be remembered that Labori had but just recovered from the typhoid fever, and his ardent, nervous organism, overstrung by the tension of this trial, is in a bad condition for combating a fresh shock. The worst news would surprise nobody. For reasons which I am bound not to give the event is a national calamity."

In the Evening News of last evening Major Count Esterhazy again tells the "real truth" in regard to the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, saying that he wrote it. The document, he alleges, was intended to serve as a substantial basis for an accusation against Dreyfus, who had been suspended a long time, and against whom there had already existed a number of grave proofs of guilt, which, however, could not be used without compromising certain personages whom it was imperatively necessary to keep in the background altogether.

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CIVIL WAR IS FEARED.

Most of the Paris Morning Papers Extremely Pessimistic—The Government Attacked.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Paris papers of this morning express without distinction indignation at the outrage of which Maître Labori is the victim. The Temps deplores the "state of disorder into which the Dreyfus affair has dragged the country," and says it is "high time for us to stand up and be ourselves again." Continuing its review of the situation, the Temps observes:

"M. Casimir-Perier testified to his wishes for a reconciliation, and we now see how far from it we are. Perhaps the pistol shot marks the culmination of the crisis and will restore us to the path of good sense."

The Liberte, which holds the

SHAMROCK'S SPARS ARRIVE

Challenging Yacht's Racing Poles and Gear on the Furnessia.

GREATEST SECRECY OBSERVED

The Pieces Wrapped in Canvas and All Persons Warned Away—Custom House Has No Jurisdiction.

The first installment of the wonderful craft which Britishers count upon to recover the America's Cup arrived yesterday on the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia from Glasgow. The installment consisted of eleven of the Shamrock's racing spars and forty-nine pieces of running gear, blocks, and deck fittings. There were besides 116 ballast blocks. All of these things were admitted at the Custom House free of duty, being part as they are of a foreign craft not destined to remain in this country.

The remarkable secrecy that has characterized the building, launching, and handling of the new cup challenger abroad marked also the arrangements for the handling of the freight which came yesterday on the Furnessia. The steamship arrived at her pier, foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, at 8:30 A. M., and a Merritt & Chapman lighter was at once sent to remove the precious stuff, but it was found that the lighter was not long enough adequately to support the whole length of the longer spars, and instructions were accordingly given for a longer lighter. It was 6 P. M., however, before a suitable lighter reached the Anchor Line pier, and the transfer of the Shamrock freight was therefore postponed till this morning, when it is to be taken to Erie Basin, where the Shamrock will fit out on her arrival.

Of the materials which arrived yesterday, the greatest interest attached to the spars, which were jacketed in packing and canvas so that even their outlines were not distinguishable as spars, but might, from appearance, have been great tubes or rolls of oilcloth or other articles of commerce. They were piled on the deck, forward, on the port side, three tiers deep and three or four high, filling the deck space between the bulwarks and hatches and reaching from the break of the amidship superstructure to the break of the forecastle. Piled up, they reached more than half the height of the bulwarks. In this position they were securely lashed and rode out the voyage without injury.

No representative of Sir Thomas Lipton accompanied the materials on the Furnessia, but a quartermaster was detailed to keep watch over them and no one was permitted to inspect them closely. Even a customs officer who boarded the vessel was asked to remain at a distance, and after the vessel reached her pier a special man was detailed to watch them. No newspaper men were permitted aboard the vessel, and David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's New York representative, said that he could not say of just what spars the lot consisted.

From inquiries made of officers of the vessel and of a passenger who had succeeded in rapping with his cane one of the two biggest spars, and making out that it was metal, it appeared that the spars consisted of a steel mast fitted with masthead bands, and designed for carrying the topmast in the ordinary way and not the telescopic; a steel boom, and the following wooden spars: One gaff, one spinnaker pole, one bowsprit, two club topsail yards, two club topsail clubs, and two top masts. An officer of the Furnessia scouted the idea that any unusual composition entered into the construction of the mast or that it was built of a series of layers of veneers of wood fibre. The passenger referred to said that to a rapping of his cane the mast gave out the sound of a metal tube. Under the canvas, which was sewed about the spars, was a packing, and it was only in spots that this test could be applied. The packing was designed to save the spars from having their smooth surface scratched or otherwise injured in handling. The steel spars were said to be of smooth exterior and not as in the case of the Valkyrie III.'s boom, strengthened by exterior flanges of angle iron. They were also said to be painted a buff color. As to length, no estimates were ventured, but it was thought that the mast at the thickest point was about two feet in diameter.

Mr. Barrie said that he expected more spars on the American Line steamship New York, due next Saturday. The New York is also bringing over the racing canvas for the Shamrock, all of the sails having been made by Ratsey. Sir Thomas will sail himself on the Campania, on Aug. 26. His steam yacht Erin, which is convoying the yacht over the ocean, has but one passenger, the Chevalier de Martino, Marine Painter to the Queen, who will take advantage of his opportunities to put on canvas the cup contestants of 1899.

Mr. Barrie has chartered the Port Jefferson steamboat Norwatuck to serve as tender to the Shamrock until Sept. 15, on which date the steamboat Plymouth, of Boston, which was chartered some time ago, will be ready. The racing yacht's crew will be quartered on the tender, while the tug James A. Lawrence will serve as utility boat, and Mr. Barrie will meet the Shamrock, when she arrives, on the Lawrence. The name Killowen, which it was reported was to be given to the tender, is to be the name instead of the 30-foot alco-vapor launch building for Sir Thomas at Communipaw.

As the Shamrock had not yet been reported as arriving at the Azores, where she is to stop, Mr. Barrie said yesterday that he would not look for her arrival here before August 25.

YACHT OWNERS ENTERTAIN.

Many Guests on the Various Boats at the Races for the Astor Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I. Aug. 14.—Many of the yacht owners entertained guests on board at to-day's races. On Mr. Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal were Mr. and Mrs. Astor, Mrs. O. H P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Harry Payne Whitney, the Hon. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Landenburg, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. Whitney Warren, the Misses Wetmore, the Misses Morton Miss Willing, Miss Morgan, Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Miss Mason, Miss Burden, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, F. Lawrence, Victor Sorchan, Stanley Mortimer, Lispenard Stewart, W. C. Eustis, John Bolt, Harry Lehr, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Max Muller, Fernando Yznaga, Charles Munn, Gordon Fellows, H. Hoyt, Reginald Tower, Richard Peters, B. Williams, A. Denavarro, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Winthrop Rutherfurd, H. Mortimer Brooks, Hamilton Carry, and Miss Sands.

On the Columbia were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Woodbury Kane, and Herbert C. Leeds. On the Defender were Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Ralph N. Ellis, James A. Stillman, and Reginald Brooks. On the flagship Corsair, Commodore Morgan entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Gambriel, Buchanan Winthrop, H. Roger Winthrop, and John Whipple. On the Susquehanna were Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Messrs. Stanford White, Potter Palmer, Robert T. Lincoln, and Commodore C. C. Perkins. Miss Fell, on the steam yacht May, entertained Mrs. Fred D. Grant and J. Harriman.

Commodore Gerry of the Electra had as his guests Senator Depew, Senator Wetmore Congressmen Bull and Capron, Major Lockwood, Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William Post, Belmont Tiffany, William P. Thompson, W. W. Watts Sherman, James H. Beekman, James V. Parker, Prescott Lawrence, J. Deforest Danielson, Judge John Clinton Gray, Edward J. Berwind, R. L. Gerry, and J. Ellis Postlethwaite. On the Sultana, John R. Drexel has his family and Mr. Neilson on board.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones had on the Narada Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., L. Townsend Burden, George De Forest Grant, and M. V. B. Davis.

Pastor Locked Out the Trustees.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 14.—There was no clash of the factions of the German Lutheran Church here to-night. Both Boards of Trustees—the old and the new—went to a meeting in the church, and it was expected there would be trouble.

The Rev. Mr. Zwinger avoided this by locking the church and refusing to allow either faction to enter. No meeting of the new board was held. The old board assembled in Schultz's hotel and decided to employ more counsel. It was determined to fight the matter out until Pastor Zwinger is ousted.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN EXPORTS

Our Competition Feared by Industrial Circles in Germany—Quality of Goods Must Be Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Louis Stern, Commercial Agent at Bamberg, under date of June 26, writes as follows in regard to United States exports to Germany:

"Those who read the German press cannot entertain the slightest doubt that German industrial circles look upon the enormous development of the industries of the United States, during the last few years, with apprehension. Several meetings of representatives of industrial branches have taken place in Germany within the last few days, and the main point of their discussion was, in every instance, the ever-growing exports of the United States.

The meeting of German manufacturers of tool-making machines which was held at Düsseldorf last week asks for protection against the increasing American importation; so does the convention of German shoe manufacturers which took place at Breslau a few days ago. The association of German cycle manufacturers means to fight American competition even more keenly than the representatives of the branches just named. The agrarians, as is well known, would like to exclude American grain, meat, and fruit.

"I am of the opinion that our exports to Germany will continue to increase if we take the trouble to study the wants of these people; and, above all, if we maintain the quality of our goods. Whoever enters a shoe store in Germany where American goods are to be had knows that he there gets the best, the most comfortable, and the most elegant shoes that are to be obtained; and, knowing this, he willingly pays a higher price than for the German article. To keep this reputation is of the highest importance to American exporters. Quantities of cheap and unreliable American shoes thrown upon the German market would do endless harm to our exports in this article.

"The same is true of machinery and tools, in which branches of manufacture our country stands unrivaled at the present day, and it applies with still more force to cycles. It lies entirely in the hands of our export firms to make such efforts unsuccessful, by withholding inferior goods from the German market.

"The way to introduce articles into Germany has often been pointed out to the intrested parties, viz., send experienced representatives, familiar with the customs and language of this country, establish sample stores, and prepare catalogues giving necessary details in German. The latter point cannot be repeated often enough, for the numerous pamphlets and catalogues in English received at the Consulates day by day are of no use whatever for German business.

"At the present time, when the German machine industry is so busy that people have, in many cases, to wait twelve months for machines that have been ordered, our manufacturers should gain a firm tooting on the German market. It can be done by sending the proper men over; by conforming to the German usage of giving credit; and by carrying out orders promptly and well."

McCOY TO BOX AT CHICAGO.

Son of a Wealthy Clothier Will Be His Partner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Norman Selby, better known as Kid McCoy to folks who are familiar with ring matters, wanted to come to Chicago, and, being desirous of exercising with the padded gloves in a decorous and gentle manner, wired his friends of the Griddle Club that it would give him much pleasure to add to the amusement they had planned for Saturday evening.

It was some time before a boxing partner was secured, but finally H. George Lytton, son of Henry C. Lytton, a wealthy clothier, offered to stand the test. Mr. Lytton is a young, strong, and a crack amateur athlete. His friends look for an interesting go.

MATTHEWS OUTBOXES KERWIN.

Fitzsimmons Sees the "Chicago Mystery" Solved at Coney Island.

"Matty" Matthews of this city solved the "Chicago Mystery" last night after nearly sixteen rounds of fighting at the Coney Island Sporting Club.

"The Mystery," otherwise George Kerwin of Chicago, fully lived up to his reputation, for he presented one of the most peculiar styles of boxing ever seen in this city. George Edwards acted as referee.

In a preliminary round Otto Sieloff of Chicago and Harry Lemon of Niagara Falls, a negro, met. Sieloff went at his man hammer and tongs, and in the third round the negro weakened under punishment and laboriously fell to the floor to escape it. His seconds jumped into the ring, thus disqualifying him, and giving the bout to Sieloff.

Matthews and Kerwin met at 140 pounds for 25 rounds. "Bob" Fitzsimmons and "Yank" Kenney watched the fight from a box.

The striking thing about Kerwin is a trick of turning his back on his opponent and sidling in toward him with a disconcerting motion which often precedes a quick and businesslike swing. He put the crowd into roars of laughter when he tried it last night, and at first it plainly bothered Matthews. The latter became used to it eventually, and smashed Kerwin pretty nearly as he pleased.

Kerwin's grit was the admiration of the crowd. In the sixteenth round, after tottering around a while, he was again floored, and when he rose he was so weak that the fight was stopped and the decision given to Matthews.

"Young Griffo" Is Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Albert Griffiths, the pugilist, better known as "Young Griffo," is dying at the Dunning Insane Asylum. He began drinking very heavily a year or so ago, and was arrested several times for trying to "clean out" saloons, and attempting to whip policemen. He served two or three terms in the Bridewell, but the punishment seemed to have no effect in the direction of a reformation. Finally repeated drunkenness undermined the pugilist's mind, and some four or five months ago he was sent to the Dunning Asylum. He has failed steadily since that time.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain and increasing northerly winds.

The tropical storm is still central near the Georgia coast, moving northward with somewhat increased energy, and storm signals have been extended northward to Atlantic City. The high area in the North still dominates the weather from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, and comparatively low temperatures prevail as a result. The low area in the Northwest has caused a rise in the temperature throughout the West, and a maximum temperature of 106 degrees was reported from Phoenix, Arizona. Rain in the Middle and South Atlantic States has also caused a moderation in temperatures in those districts. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region fair weather has continued, except rain in the northern portion. Rain is indicated for to-day in the Atlantic States, Upper Ohio Valley, and east lower lake regions, probably continuing Wednesday from North Carolina northward and northeastward. Showers are also indicated in the extreme northwest. It will be warmer to-day in the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi Valley, and middle slope, while moderate temperatures will continue throughout the East for the next two or three days. On the Atlantic Coast northerly winds will prevail, high on the middle and southern coast, and becoming high to-night on the northern coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	69	70	71
6 A. M.	67	67	70
9 A. M.	71	69	78
12 M.	73	68	78
3 P. M.	75	69	76
6 P. M.	74	70	71
9 P. M.	71	69	71
12 P. M.	71	69	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73¾
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1898	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; the minimum was 67 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74 and at 8 P. M. 67.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—A fire which started about noon yesterday destroyed twenty-one houses in the business section of Berea, a village fourteen miles southwest of here. They were mainly two-story frame structures. The fire started from an explosion of gasoline in a bicycle repair shop. Loss, about $100,000; no insurance.

RACES FOR ASTOR CUPS

Columbia Defeats Defender at Newport by Thirteen Minutes.

AMORITA WINS IN HER CLASS

The Showing of Both Winners Remarkable—Columbia Starts Over Three Minutes Behind Defender.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The new cup defender Columbia added another victory to her already splendid record to-day by defeating Defender, champion of 1895, thirteen minutes seven seconds, over a thirty-eight-mile course, and the slippery little Amorita defeated Colonia, Quissetta, and Ariel in the schooner class, finishing twelve seconds ahead of Colonia, which was second boat, and winning the race by one minute fourteen seconds, corrected time.

These races, which brought together the fastest sloops and schooners on this side of the water at last, were given in conjunction with the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, and nearly all the steam and sailing vessels which comprise the squadron taking part in the cruise were outside Brenton's Reef Lightship to witness the sport. The prizes were two magnificent cups, valued at $500 and $1,000 each, for the sloop and schooner classes, respectively, which were offered by Col. John Jacob Astor.

Columbia sailed a splendid race, and showed that in light air she is many minutes faster than the boat that defeated Valkyrie III. in 1895. On every leg of the course she made great gains over Defender, and this was more noticeable on the first leg, which was a spinnaker run of 13½ miles. On the second leg, which promised to be at the outset a dead beat to windward of eighteen miles, Columbia showed again that she could both outfoot and outpoint the older boat.

The wind shifted several points at a time until it had swung from northwest to almost southeast. This did not materially affect the positions of the racers except on the windward work, and then a sudden change from about northeast by east illustrated what a great difference a sudden shift will make as regards the position of the leader. After rounding the Block Island mark boat Columbia started to beat to West Island mark boat with a lead of two minutes and forty seconds over Defender. Columbia immediately tacked to port, and headed in toward the Point Judith shore. Defender taked in Columbia's wake, and followed her for over half an hour. In the meantime the four schooners had rounded the leeward mark and stood out to sea on a port tack.

The boats encountered a favorable shift of the wind after they had been sailing about thirty minutes on that hitch. Then the schooners tacked to starboard, and, to the amazement of every one, Amorita and Colonia, which were leading that class, would have crossed Columbia's bow had she not come about to leeward of Colonia. One can infer from the fact that Amorita did not round the mark until fifteen minutes after Columbia what a great advantage they gained by standing out to sea.

COLUMBIA RAPIDLY CLOSES UP.

Defender was about six minutes behind Columbia when she tacked under the lee of Colonia. But, instead of following her fast rival, Capt. Rhodes stood out to sea, and found that there was some advantage to be gained by so doing.

When Defender finally came about on the starboard tack it was seen that she had lessened the distance between herself and Columbia by about two minutes. Later on this leg of the course she got another favorable shift which helped her immensely. Columbia made the greatest speed with sheets flattened, and at the West Island mark had added 3 minutes 5 seconds to her lead.

On the run home Defender tried to carry a spinnaker, but when Capt. Rhodes found that in order to keep it full he would have to head away off the course he dropped it below decks in a hurry. Columbia, on rounding the weather mark, set her big balloon jib, and it pulled splendidly, but in addition to this Capt. Barr set a balloon staysail, which helped wonderfully also.

In the schooner class the race was a hot one between Amorita and Colonia. The latter started over three minutes behind Amorita, but the run before the wind was so much to her liking that she rounded the first mark close behind Amorita in second place. It was give and take all the way up to West Island, but the little Amorita managed to reach it first by a few seconds' margin.

Off the wind Colonia pulled out to weather of her rival and ran by, but Amorita duplicated the performance. All the way to the finish the two chooners alternated in getting the lead, and as they swept up toward the line Colonia had her rival under her lee but to no avail, for just before the finish was reached Amorita pulled through, crossing a little over her length ahead of Colonia.

FINE WEATHER FOR THE START.

The weather was clear as a bell when the fleet of steam and other yachts assembled off Brenton's Reef Lightship to see the start. Out of the north a light breeze was blowing, and the weather sharps predicted that it would not last the day out. It did last, but it canted to the eastward four points, making it northeast. Signals from the flagship Corsair at 10:45 announced the Block Island course, which is from Brenton's Reef Lightship, 13½ miles to a mark-boat anchored off Block Island, thence 15½ miles to a markboat anchored two miles off West Island, thence to the finish, 6½ miles.

The big sloops were out at the lightship long before the flagship. Capt. Barr either forgot about the shortening of the interval between the preparatory and the starting signals, or ten to five minutes or he intentionally held Columbia back, for that sloop was a long way east of the line at gunfire. Defender, with her No. 1 jibtopsail set and sheets eased well off to port, crossed the line ninety seconds after the gun. Columbia by making a short sweep to the eastward was able to get splendid headway before reaching the line. She crossed 3 minutes 29 seconds after Defender. Her balloon forestaysail and balloon jibtopsail were set just before crossing. Spinnaker booms were dropped to starboard at once, for the wind soon promised to be dead aft.

At the signal for schooners, given at 11 o'clock, Amorita was first away; Ariel followed in ten seconds, Quissetta in three minutes, and Colonia last with her great balloon jib topsail and main topmast staysail set, saving her handicap by thirty seconds.

Twenty-three minutes after the start the wind came square out of the northeast. Defender set her spinnaker and balloon jib topsail. Columbia followed suit a minute later. The new sloop was steadily gaining on the old. At Point Judith whistling buoy they were timed—Defender, 11:47:30; Columbia, 11:48:37—showing that Columbia had already gained two minutes thirteen seconds on her rival, leaving only one minute seven seconds of her lead at the start to cut down. At 12:12, just twenty-three minutes twenty-three second later, Columbia had caught and passed Defender. The Block Island mark-boat was now in plain sight ahead.

At 12:05 the schooners, still led by Amorita, all jibed to starboard and shifted spinnakers to port. Columbia's crew took in her spinnaker at 12:50 and jibed her a minute later. Defender jibed at 12:52:30. Both boats rounded in their main sheets smartly as they approached the mark, and this is how they luffed around it: Columbia, 12:51:05; Defender, 12:53:51; Amorita, 1:06:50; Colonia, 1:09:14; Quissetta, 1:10:19; Ariel, 1:11:03.

COLUMBIA'S GREAT GAIN.

By this it will be seen that Columbia's lapsed time to this mark was 1:51:50; that Defender's was 1:58:06, showing that Columbia had beaten her six minutes eighteen seconds, actual time, in covering thirteen and one-half miles.

Besides the club steamer Warwick and several excursion boats there was the largest fleet of steam yachts ever seen off the Block Island mark as the yachts rounded it. They included the Nourmahal, owned by Capt. John Jacob Astor, who, with a large party, had come out to see the yachts race for his cups; the Corsair, Kanawha, Suitana, May, Marion, Tide, Clermont, Susquehanna, Dungeness, Ballymena, Indolent, Elsa, Tillie, Stellar, Vergana, Margaret, Artemis, Intrepid, Augusta, Electra, Polyanthus, Narada, Enterprise, Felicia, Squib, and Oneida. The United States torpedo boats Gwynn, Dupont, and Mackenzie were also at the mark.

Sloops and schooners were all on the port tack when they rounded the Block Island mark. Columbia tacked first, at 1:06:10; Defender twenty seconds later. This placed Columbia on Defender's weather quarter. Columbia made five tacks and Defender four in the next fifty minutes, the new sloop gaining on every board, up to that time. On the last hitch to port, she crossed the schooner Colonia's bow and a few moments later Amorita's wake, for these two crack racers had actually beaten Columbia in the windward work thus far. They accomplished it by standing off shore toward the east end of Block Island, where they caught the first of a new breeze from about southeast, which enabled them and Defender to almost lie their courses. Columbia tacked to starboard at 2 P. M., on Amorita's weather quarter, and passed her soon after.

The situation at 2:07, when Defender tacked in Columbia's wake, was like this: All the sloops and schooners, except Quissetta, were on the starboard tack, Columbia was leading Defender by two miles. The schooners Colonia and Amorita, sailing beam and beam for miles, the Amorita to windward, were having the hottest kind of a fight for the lead. First one would be ahead, then the other, but the big schooner never got clear away from the little one.

AMORITA'S FINE WORK.

The work of these two yachts developed into the feature of the day's race. Yachtsmen forgot the big sloops in their astonishment at the sailing of Amorita. She rounded the West Island mark 35 seconds in the lead, and to do her level best Colonia was unable to catch her in the six-and-a-half-mile reach to the finish. Although forced to remain under Colonia's lee all the way over, Amorita fairly jumped out a clear length ahead five minutes before the finish. She crossed her adversary's bow and finished first by 12 seconds. Her owner, W. C. Brokaw, did a war dance on the quarterdeck, for he had won the $1,000 Astor cup.

Ariel had been following along to leeward. She had split tacks with the other three and had gained something thereby, but Quissetta had lost in that same game a chance, as will be seen by the figures at the West Island mark, which was jibed around as follows: Columbia, 3:18:17; Defender, 3:24:08; Amorita, 3:38:11; Colonia, 3:38:45; Ariel, 3:39:40; Quissetta, 3:47:40; Columbia's elapsed time here was 2:27:13; Defender, 2:30:21—a gain of 3 minutes 5 seconds for Columbia between marks. In this same eighteen miles of windward work Colonia had gained only 2 minutes on the Amorita. The latter yacht was 2 minutes 35 seconds ahead of her at the Block Island mark. In the six-mile reach to the finish Columbia and Defender tried spinnakers to port for a few minutes, but finding they would not stand took them in and trimmed down their balloon jib topsail sheets. Columbia made a splendid picture as she swept across the finish line between the old lightship and the flagship, Corsair. She had won the five-hundred-dollar cup for sloops, offered by Mr. Astor. Experts, who figured out her time say that she had beaten the Defender at the rate of seven seconds for every mile of the course sailed.

Columbia gained on the first leg 6 minutes 15 seconds, on the second leg 3 minutes 5 seconds, and the third leg 3 minutes 47 seconds. Columbia won by 13 minutes 7 seconds.

The Amorita won from the Colonia by 1 minute 14 seconds. The Amorita and Quissetta are tied for the cup for squadron runs, so they will sail it off to-morrow, when any yacht belonging to the club which has made any of the squadron runs may sail in cruising trim for the "wind-up cups."

There will be a prize in each class for first, if two or more start. Columbia and Defender will sail in racing trim.

On Thursday the boat races for the Owl and Gamecock colors will be rowed.

The summary follows:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Columbia	10:58:49	3:57:08	4:58:19
Defender	10:55:20	4:06:46	5:11:26

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Time Allowance.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ct'd Time.
Colonia	....	11:04:07	4:21:55	5:17:48	5:14:48
Ariel	.... 7:56	11:00:31	4:21:55	5:21:24	5:13:28
Amorita	.16:18	11:00:32	4:18:43	5:18:11	5:01:53
Quissetta	.20:21	11:02:28	4:25:56	5:23:28	5:03:07

Racing measurements of schooners—Colonia, 93.07; Ariel, 83.53; Amorita, 74.86; Quissetta, 71.17.

TIME ON MARKS.

Name.	First Mark.	Second Mark.
Columbia	12:51:05	3:18:17
Defender	12:53:51	3:24:08
Colonia	1:09:14	3:38:45
Ariel	1:11:03	3:39:48
Amorita	1:06:50	3:38:11
Quissetta	1:10:19	3:47:40

ALBERTA ON HER TRIAL TRIP.

New Steam Yacht Makes Twenty-three Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 14.—On her trial trip to-day, the new twin screw steam yacht Alberta, designed by Gardiner & Cox, made twenty-three miles in a one-hour run, the time being taken by her owner, A. Edward Tower. The Alberta, which is one of four steam yachts built this year at Chester, is 185 feet over all, 163 feet on the water line, 21 feet beam, 11 feet depth and 8 feet draught. She has triple expansion engines with eight cylinders and has four Almy water tube boilers. She was originally reported as being designed to make nineteen knots.

Richard Stevens's daughters, Aileen, J. G. Cassatt's Eugenia, and Eugene Tompkins's Ideal are the three other craft from designs by the same firm, built at the yards of the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works.

The Scythian Arrives at Portland.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 14.—The steam yacht Scythian, owned by Miss Susan De Forest Day of New York, arrived here today. Miss Day is a member of the New York Yacht Club.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

9:30 A. M.—138 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, John Spencer; damage slight.

1 P. M.—34 Laight Street, Nicholas Pierre; damage, $100.

1:10 P. M.—42 Sheriff Street, Samuel Glance; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—2 Cornelia Street, William Hosner; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue, Mary Lang; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—750 Greenwich Street, Timothy Shea; damage, $50.

4:15 P. M.—847 First Avenue, C. Reull; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—320 East One Hundred and Third Street, Walter Leary; no damage.

6:45 P. M.—45 Division Street, Herman Miner; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—136 Norfolk Street, Morris Abelson; damage slight.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Attorney Robert S. Murphy, Johnstown, Penn.

ASTOR—Capt. Larsen, Copenhagen; William Aire, Glasgow, Scotland; J. C. Nolan, London.

BUCKINGHAM—O. B. Brown, Berlin, N. H.; Baron C. de Vaux, Paris; Arnold Hague, Newport.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; F. J. Hearne, Vice President of the Sewer Pipe Trust, Wheeling, West Va.

GILSEY—Russell D. Hill, Chicago; Ben I. Wagner, Philadelphia; A. F. Bettinson, London.

GRAND—A. B. Smith, Liverpool; John Lind, Stockholm; Dr. Julian J. Wright, Richmond.

GRAND UNION—Ex-State Secretary John Palmer, Albany; Woolsey Aspinwall, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Gethin Jones, Liverpool.

MURRAY HILL—G. A. Hasselman, Holland; Sydney A. Solwyn, Bournemouth, England.

MANHATTAN—William Gibson, Valparaiso; C. A. Field, Montreal; Maxwell Todd, Boston; Dudley Newton, Newport; Prof. Henry W. Farnam, Bridgeport; Ponsonby Ogle, London; C. F. K. Manwaring, England.

NETHERLAND—Ex-Lieut. Gov. John C. Underwood, Kentucky.

SAVOY—L. Reichenbach, St. Gall, Switzerland.

WALDORF—Gordon Shillito, Paris; John H. Perry, China; Walt Birch, London; H. M. Duncan, London.

WESTMINSTER—Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society; E. Clare, Panama; Ezra Franco, Ecuador.

A better time

cannot be selected for the purchase of an extra pair of trousers or a lounging suiting—especially so as you now secure the high grade goods at twenty-five per cent. reduction.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Carson, Piria, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardner, art goods and jewelry; Mrs. R. Gillies, infants' wear; Miss Snyder, ladies' underwear; E. T. Lloyd, handkerchiefs; Mrs. Farrell, silks; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Witzleben, upholstery goods; W. H. Manchester, waists; 104 Worth Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. New, cloaks and suits; 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Schlessinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Mayer, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Campbell, laces, embroideries, and ribbons; 450 Broome Street; Gerard Hotel.

McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. A. Davidson, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. A. Myers, trimmings; 51 Leonard Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. A. Clairmont, domestics and linens; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; C. H. Bacon, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; Plaza Hotel.

Wright, W. H., & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; P. T. Wright, cloaks, linens, and laces; 38 Crosby Street; Stuart House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss A. Mansfield, underwear; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Katz Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Well, notions, cloaks, and silks; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Munzer, notions and corsets; 452 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Kilpatrick, T., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. F. Baxter, domestics and cloaks; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. A. Myers, cloaks; 467 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. H. Coppell, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces, embroideries, and dress trimmings; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster Penn.; S. W. Shumaker, cloaks, suits, and housefurnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. P. Connelly, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. H. Allen, millinery; 2 Walker Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Curlin, R. T., Union City Tenn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rothschild, Levi & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Allen, G., Philadelphia, Penn.; white goods, laces, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits, waists, &c.; Miss McKibben, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Goldsmith, J. G., & Son, Trinidad, Col.; M. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; P. Ostertoy, furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

"The Fair," Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Gavigan, gloves, parasols, knit goods, and zephyrs; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hill, McLean & Haskin, Binghamton, N. Y.; F. E. Brooks, dry goods; William McLean, dress goods, millinery, furnishing goods, domestics, cloaks, and carpets; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. McLaod, handkerchiefs, ribbons, and jewelry; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Sturm, G., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. H. Sturm, tailors' trimmings; 292 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Cadillac.

Sloman, S. A., Detroit, Mich.; woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Kempler, R. J., Eau Claire, Wis.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Cadillac.

Trankla, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trankla, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 32 Franklin Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; F. W. Ransom, dry goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Emersosn, furs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. E. Force, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Cook, flannels; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hummell, S., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Regenstein, J., Atlanta, Ga.; J. W. Oldknow, notions; Hotel Albert.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Boyd, cloaks; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Bernd, J. D., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. M. Rose, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Harrison & Harrison, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; J. I. Harrisosn dry goods; H. H. Leland, notions; Hotel Normandie.

Dinkelspiel, A., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Dinkelspiel, clothing and tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stern, clothing and tailors' trimmings; J. Michaels, cloths; H. Stern, woolens; 760 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Binswanger & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Rice, clothing; Hoffman House.

Rosenberg Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aaronson, clothing; Hoffman House.

Wile Brothers & Well, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, cloth

The Wanamaker Store.

A Good Story, Continued

YESTERDAY'S was an August story;—one of many we have printed in the last two weeks. Scarce a price in it was greater than half what it was originally fixed. Many of its chief features are continued in the story of to-day. Other important facts are added and more will follow.

August prices and an August selling beyond experience, but it isn't the calendar that makes the sale. The mere month doesn't make bargains. It is the month, plus merchandising;—the opportunity of buying, plus the power to buy;—August, plus Wanamaker's.

That combination effected, such phenomena as these follow quite naturally:—

Furniture Figuring

SINCE the beginning of the month a little over one hundred wagons have been kept busy every week-day carting furniture from our stores to your homes.

When you think leisurely of the 125,000 pieces offered in this sale, and conclude that there is no need to hurry, consider those one hundred wagons making two and three trips a day at the same time.

These offers are not for all time, nor, at the present rate of selling, for a very long time. The end is not yet, but it is coming, and when it comes it will undoubtedly reinstate here, as elsewhere, the normal condition of furniture prices. That normal condition is *higher by one-half than our average figures to-day*, and is increasing.

That's by way of hint and warning. Particulars to-day on Bedroom Suits and Iron Bedsteads:—

IRON BEDSTEADS

$7.50, regularly $11—3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. widths; best quality woven wire spring; brass knob mounts and enameled finish.

$9.50, regularly $14—3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. widths; bow footboard; heavy brass top rail; brass mounts and brass rings; enameled finish.

$8, regularly $8—3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 6 in. widths; bow footboard; heavy brass knob mounts; enameled finish.

CHAMBER SUITS

$12.50, regularly $16.50—Golden oak; bureau, washstand and bedstead; best quality bevel plate mirror and 3 drawers in bureau; cast brass trimmings.

$16, regularly $18.50—Golden oak; bureau, washstand and bedstead; latter nicely carved; best bevel plate mirror and 3 large drawers in bureau.

$16.50, regularly $21—Golden oak; bureau, washstand and bedstead; top of bureau and bedstead nicely carved; best quality of bevel plate mirror in bureau; cast brass trimmings.

$19, regularly $25—Golden oak; bureau, combination washstand and bedstead; large bevel plate mirror and 3 drawers in bureau; bedstead nicely carved.

These are one-of-a-kind chamber suits, and cannot be duplicated.

$16, regularly $24—Imitation quarter sawed oak; 3 pieces.

$30, regularly $45—Mahogany; 2 pieces.

$80, regularly $120—Solid mahogany; 2 pieces.

$100, regularly $142.50—Mahogany; 2 pieces.

$100, regularly $150—Mahogany; 2 pieces.

$130, regularly $190—Mahogany; 2 pieces.

$150, regularly $210—Mahogany; 2 pieces.

Fourth floor.

Another Day in Silks

This is a silk selling to remember. It is *our own stock* that we have offered,—our own carefully picked styles for Spring selling, choice, novel, generally exclusive. We have added in special purchase only such really high-class goods as were worthy associates.

But full assortments will remain no longer than to-day. If such goods at such figures ever linger unsold, it will be when there ceases to be attraction in beauty and when a bargain becomes unprofitable. And that's never,

At 25c., instead of 45c.—Japanese Stripes; all-silk; great variety of colorings.

At 60c., instead of $1.25—Rich Plaid Satins; two kinds; on colored grounds.

At 65c., instead of $1—Fall shades of Taffeta with camaile stripes, in cameo effects; 4 kinds.

At 65c., instead of $1—24-inch Pekin Striped Taffeta; three kinds.

At 70c., instead of $1—Black and white Striped Taffetas, with small satin bars running across; giving a rich and beautiful effect.

At 70c., instead of $1 to $1.35—Braided Taffeta Stripes and Cords, with pompadour figures; 60 kinds.

At 75c., instead of $1.25—Beautiful Satin Plaids; bright colors on black and colored grounds.

At 75c., instead of $1.25—30-inch Pekin Striped Taffeta, three kinds, including black and white.

At 75c., instead of $1.10—Heavy Roman Striped Taffetas on watermelon and blue grounds.

At 85c., instead of $1.25—Black Taffeta Faconne; 5 kinds; delicate, neat designs.

At 85c., instead of $1.50—Rich Plaid Silks, cerise, turquoise, leghorn, lavender, navy blue, and green; all on white grounds; with small black hair-line check.

At $1.25, instead of $2 and $2.50—Rich Black Satin Duchesse.

Main aisle and Rotunda.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits
Lowered Prices

For late Summer and early Fall. Stylish and attractive, shapely and good-fitting, well-tailored and long-wearing, in colors and designs most favored. Many are imported; all were shown with pride at their original markings. Those still left us are to go, *some at one-third, all at less than half prices.*

$7.50, values up to $16—Nearly all navy blue serge; natty jackets, gracefully hanging skirts.
$10, values up to $25—Mainly blue cheviots and serges; many silk-lined.
$20, values up to $60—First quality cloths, in the fashionable shades, skillfully tailored, lined with silk throughout.
Second floor, Broadway.

Dollar Goods for Twenty-five Cents You took half of these goods yesterday, and will probably take the balance to-day. We don't know when another such a chance will come,—not this year probably,—it's a typical August bargain.

These are not Summer goods,—they are woolen that you can wear right up to really cold weather. They were choice goods of the early Spring and their price was a dollar a yard. But this is August,—consequently,—

At 25c. yard—$1 silk-and-wool Fancy Suiting; designs in figured bayadere silk stripes over grounds of medium and dark colorings; 42 in.
At 37½c. yard—$1 silk-and-wool Check Suiting, in pleasing combinations of medium and dark colorings; 45 in.
At 37½c. yard—$1 Corded Poplin Velours, in dark colorings of self-color and two color combinations; 46 in.
Tenth street aisle.

And this cheviot chance,—a year-around fabric. Made from a high-quality wool, in a deep, rich, navy blue. Fifty inches wide. You might match it at 75c. a yard,—certainly for no less. We'll sell it for 50c. a yard.

Advantages In Leather Our leather store is an authority. It is sensitive to every moment's fancy and responds to the slightest change of style. Pocket-books, bags and pouches, fashionable, in perfect taste; made of rich heavy leather, finished with skill. At prices that would be reasonable for goods of far less merit:

Combination Pocket Books; Monkey or Seal; double inside clasps; calf lining; sterling silver rims; $1.25.
Combination Pocket Books; Real Seal or Morocco; sterling silver corners; 45c.
Chatelaine Bags; Real Seal; full size; leather covered frames; 75c.
English Coaching Pouches; Pig Morocco Seal; 45c.
A full line of brass initials.
Broadway.

For Boys—Sailor Suits And Trousers Here's a very important table on the main aisle,—a perfect treasure ground for people with boys to clothe. It holds washable sailor suits, linen crash, duck and Galatea. Trimmed with effect, well-cut, constructed for service.

Suits at $1
Trousers at 25c.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Curtains, Couch and Table Covers We predicted yesterday that these generous offerings of upholstery goods would be keenly appreciated. The prediction was verified so quickly that the early morning hours found us almost unable to properly attend to the many comers. There is still a good supply of the handsome hangings and coverings, and all are bound to go. Their Fall successors are on the way:

LACE CURTAINS
Brussels lace, at $7.50 to $19; were $9.75 to $25.75.
Tamboured lace, at $3 to $9; were $4 to $13.50.
Irish point, at $3 to $13.50; were $4 to $19.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS
All over lace edge and insertion, ten kinds at $1.75 to $5.50; were $2.25 to $7.25.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS
Also used as couch covers. Numerous qualities and various handsome patterns; now $5 to $10; were $7.50 to $17.

TAPESTRIES AND DAMASK
All 50 inch goods. Suitable for furniture coverings; wall hangings and curtains. Some silk and cotton; others silk faced, $1 to $4.50 yd.; were $1.50 to $6.50.

TABLE COVERS
Of tapestry, in the usual sizes, at $1.75 to $5; were $2.50 to $7.50.
Of German and French Velour, at $2 to $12; were $3 to $18.
English print covers; are imported at 50c. to $1.50; were $1.25 to $4.50.
Third floor.

Linens But One Day More Yesterday we reminded you of linens, always pure and beautiful, and quoted a few thunderclap bargains. All day you proved your appreciation; and the bargains went like lightning. There'll be another storm of good selling to-day. Such a downpour cannot last long, however; all will be cleared by evening. Best linen, remember, at prices that usually buy linen and cotton mixtures. Read:

75c. yd.—German bleached, Double Damask Table Linen; 2 yds. wide; our regular $1 kind.
$1.25 doz.—Bleached Scotch Dinner Napkins; 22 x22. Exceptionally low at $1.50.
$2.50 doz.—Bleached Double Damask Dinner Napkins; 26x26. Would be very reasonable at $3.50.
12½c. each—German Fringed All-Linen Doylies, in solid colors; blue, pink, gold, and salmon; sizes 20x20 and 22x24 in.; this quality sells usually at 35c. to 45c. each.
19c. each—Bleached Huckaback Towels; soft finish; hemmed ends; blue, red, and plain white borders; 23x45 in.; low priced at 25c.
25c. each—German Bleached Damask Towels; 28x50 in.; knotted fringe; blue, red, pink, gold, and plain white borders; usually sold at 45c.
Fourth avenue.

Japanese Rugs Cheap enough, ever, for such handsome and practical things, but with their prices reduced now to keep the Carpet Store in harmony with the general August movement. These are the high-class Japanese Rugs, and their patterns are choice and excellent in variety.

9 x 15, $11.25; formerly $15.
10 x 14, $11.75; formerly $15.50.
12 x 12, $12; formerly $16.
12 x 15, $15; formerly $20.

Extra Heavy Art Squares Two hundred and fifty of these in the extra thick and firm quality. Bought last season. We reduced their prices in deference to this season's purchases now arriving, with which we also make comparison in figures.

2½ yds. by 3 yds., $5.25; new goods, $6.75.
3 x 3 yds., $5.50; new goods, $8.10.
3 x 3½ yds., $6.50; new goods, $9.50.
3 x 4½ yds., $8.25; new goods, $12.25.
3 x 5 yds., $9; new goods, $13.50.
4 x 4 yds., $9.50; new goods, $14.50.
4 x 5 yds., $12; new goods, $18.
Third floor.

Mattresses, Pillows, Springs It's a two-fold satisfaction to buy bed-fittings here. We make them, and guarantee the quality. Then, too, prices are the kind generally approved. Here are some of that sort of prices made still lower:—

$11—Mattresses of clean, carefully selected hair; 40 lbs.; one or two parts as desired; plain or fancy tickings. These were $14.
$1.25—Pillows of fine, deodorized goose feathers; 2½ lbs.; 20x30 in.; formerly $1.50.
$4.25—The best woven wire springs that we know. They were fairly priced at $5.
Fourth floor.

Women's Fall Neckwear Just from Paris "Dainty" is a word much abused. Here it is the culmination of appropriateness. The most beautiful of fabrics in neckwear, the best French models; new and prettier than those of any preceding season. They'll be copied soon, but never with the distinguished, exquisite grace of the originals.

Shoulder capes of silk Point d'Esprit, with lace applique; rhinestones; narrow velvet ribbons; gold braid; embroidered taffetas, $75 and $90.
New long boas; chiffon; liberty silk, with silk fringe or beautifully lace trimmed; $9 and $12.
Stocks with Persian scarfs; in brilliant color effects $4. And other beauties innumerable.
Tenth street.

More Flannelette Petticoats Another lot of comfort for the coming cool weather. Pretty flannelette petticoats in attractive colors; silk-finished, well-hanging, light-weight and warm. Bound to go like their forerunners at these prices:

50c.—Striped very full deep hem; three wide plaits.
65c.—Striped; deep ruffle; scalloped; silk-edge.
75c.—Solid color; pale-blue and pink; yoke band; scalloped silk embroidered edge.
85c.—Striped or in solid colors; deep ruffle; Van Dyke points; lace trimmed.

Black Taffeta Waists For Fall Novel effects in solid black—not an easy thing to achieve. Rich taffetas, plain, plaited or corded in styles that are new this Autumn. Pretty as well as new, well-made, and long wearing. Without superiors at these prices:

$5—Full fronts; points made of cording; fitted back; bottom of sleeve and collar corded; ripple cuff.
$6—Rich heavy taffeta; full front; pointed yoke; plaits back; collar plaited and stitched; ripple cuff.
$6.50—Heavy taffeta round yoke; front corded and finely plaited; box plait and cording in back; corded collar; ripple cuffs.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Handkerchiefs for Men and Women Though only Mid-August, the new foreign creations in handkerchiefs for Fall and Winter trade, are beginning to arrive. There's not sufficient room for them. Excellent qualities now filling the much-needed space might better be in the pockets of other owners, as well as the savings to be made through these new prices:—

FOR MEN
$2 a doz.—Tape border, linen handkerchiefs.
$2.50—All-linen, hemstitched; 1,700 fine.
FOR WOMEN
$1 a doz.—Hemstitched and initialed; purest linen.
$2.15 a doz.—Hemstitched and embroidered.

Spachtel Scarfs And Shams These are all entirely new in design, and experts pronounce them exceedingly pretty. Yet they're not expensive—not even as high-priced as equal qualities have been. That is owing to the *time* in which we placed our order, *and* the large quantity we purchased. We think you'll like these,—all the better, too, when you see how moderate the cost:—

Scarfs in sizes 18 in. x 36 in., 18 in. x 45 in., 18 in. x 54 in.; at 50c. and up to $2 each.
Shams, 32 in. x 32 in., at $1 and up to $5 a pair.
Broadway.

Reductions In Men's Clothing Like most last chapters in the season's story, this is entitled "Reductions." And it lives up to its title in every line. Most prices are half their former selves, many are less than that. Clothing that in material, workmanship and fashion was unsurpassed at the original markings. For instance:

Men's blue and black serge suits, at $8.50; were $10, $12 and $15.
Men's linen suits, at $2.50; were up to $10.
Men's linen trousers, at $1; the $2 kinds.
Men's bicycle trousers of linen crash and white duck, at $1; were $1.50 and $2.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HELP FOR PUERTO RICANS

Army Transport McPherson Sails with a Cargo of Supplies.

MANY RESPONSES TO APPEALS

Liberal Subscriptions to the City, Merchants' Association, and Other Relief Funds.

The army transport McPherson sailed at 4 o'clock yesterday with the first lot of relief supplies for the hurricane sufferers in Puerto Rico. The provisions consisted of the 1,200,000 pounds of rice and beans sent by the War Department and a portion of the private contributions from this city and Boston. The transport was to have sailed at noon, but was held so as to include in her cargo as much as possible of the contributions from private sources. She carries also a large quantity of materials for rehabilitating the damaged or destroyed barracks, including 18,000 feet of lumber, and a general cargo of hay and grain for the army posts in both Cuba and Puerto Rico.

A portion of the regular cargo, which was to have gone on the McPherson, was left behind, and from the way contributions were arriving yesterday it was apparent that there would be another good cargo of relief supplies on hand as soon as a vessel could be made ready. The transport Kirkpatrick is expected to-day and she probably will be dispatched within a few days. The transport McClellan is undergoing repairs at Erie Basin, and there seems to be some uncertainty as to when she will be ready. The Burnside is scheduled to sail next, but the time of sailing is not fixed.

The New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company yesterday sent the following message to the Secretary of War:

Steamer Evelyn of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, sailing from this port on Friday, Aug. 18, for Ponce direct, will take all relief supplies we have room for free of charge. Steamer Mae, sailing Aug. 31, will do the same.

The Secretary of War accepted the offer. These vessels will take from 200 to 500 tons of supplies each, and instructions have been issued that the shipments for them should be marked "relief supplies," and should be packed properly and delivered at the pier of the company, Empire Stores, Brooklyn, on or before noon to-morrow.

Col. F. B. Jones, Superintendent of the Army Transport Service, announced yesterday the following contributions: San Juan Ice and Refrigerating Company, 20 barrels and 3 boxes of split peas, oatmeal, &c; Merchants' Association of New York, $1,100 worth (16 boxes) of miscellaneous clothing; Steinhard & Kelly, 10,000 pounds of potatoes; Puerto Rico Relief Association of Boston, (through Mayor Quincy,) several thousand dollars' worth of provisions, including a lot of salt fish; Waterman & Co., 10 barrels of potatoes and 20 sacks of turnips.

The donation from the Merchants' Association is in addition to eleven cases sent Saturday, the entire contribution to date amounting in value to $2,500, and including 900 dozen women's undershirts or vests, 300 dozen men's undershirts, 120 dozen women's wrappers, 150 dozen men's trousers, and a consignment of needles, thread, thimbles, &c.

When the appeal was received, the Merchants' Association had in hand $1,100, which had been contributed for the fund for the flood sufferers in Texas. The association telegraphed Gov. Sayres of Texas saying that many Texans now in this city had suggested that, as the flood situation was well in hand, the money be used for the Puerto Rican sufferers, and asking the Governor if he were willing it should be so used. The Governor replied by wire that any disposition the Merchants' Association might make of the money would be satisfactory. This money was therefore turned into the association's Puerto Rican fund, which now stands as follows: Previously acknowledged, $1,165; State of Texas fund, $1,100; The H. B. Claflin Company, $1,000; Tefft, Weller & Co., $200; Arnold, Constable & Co., $100; W. & J. Sloane, $50; auxiliary society of Quogue, L. I., of Colonial Aid Society of the United States, $80; Miss Catherine Duryea, Bellport, L. I., $10; J. D. Sheldon & Co., $10; total, $3,755.

Bloomingdale Brothers, who offered to contribute men's, women's, and children's clothing to the amount of $500 wholesale, received the following reply from Secretary Root:

Thanks for prompt and generous response. Please communicate with Col. F. B. Jones, Army Building, foot of Whitehall Street, New York, as to shipment of supplies.

President Lester W Beasley of the Maritime Exchange, yesterday appointed a committee of seven to receive contributions of money and donations of supplies for the sufferers. The committee consists of Henry T. Knowlton, Ernest C. Bliss, Frederick R. Rohl, A. S. Lascelles, Charles P. Armstrong, Henry Boste, and Hugh Kelly. Checks should be drawn in favor of Henry T. Knowlton, Chairman, and sent to the Maritime Exchange.

After the McPherson sailed yesterday afternoon Col. Jones announced that such contributions of food and clothing from the Puerto Rico Relief Committee of Boston as had not been shipped on the McPherson would be carried by the steamship Evelyn. Col. Jones has arranged for the receiving of all other contributions at the Government pier, No. 22, Brooklyn.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, at the hour the City Hall closed yesterday, made the following statement of the contributions for the Puerto Rican sufferers which had reached him up to that time: James Speyer, $1,000; Harvey Fisk & Sons, $1,000; Liebman's Sons' Brewing Company, $100; Mrs. Alexander M. Bruen, $100; Bird S. Coler, $100; Josenh Loth & Co., $100; Randolph Guggenheimer, $200; S. Oppenheimer, $1; Charles J. Siebert, $1; "M. D." (cash,) $5; Cash, 20 cents; Albert Arndt, $1; Alfred L. Simon & Co., $25; "A Sympathizer," $2; Thomas Reilly, $10.

It was announced by the banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co. that the subscription list they opened on Saturday with a subscription of $1,000 amounted to $1,713, the additional subscriptions being: J. & W. Seligman & Co., $500; J. B. Hoyt, $100; "Cash," $1; "Mc.," $1; Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, $50; Charles A. Dards, $10; J. H. King, $1, and Henry D. Calmare, $50.

The National Bank of North America having been appointed by Secretary Root depository of the Puerto Rico relief fund, announced yesterday that it was prepared to receive contributions.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNORS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Secretary of War this afternoon issued the following appeal to Governors of States for aid for the storm sufferers in Puerto Rico:

Sir: I inclose herewith copies of two telegraphic dispatches received last evening from the Governor General of Puerto Rico, by which it appears that the devastation wrought by the recent hurricane in that island is even greater than was at first supposed. It is evident that a great multitude of people rendered utterly destitute by this awful calamity must be fed and cared for during a considerable period until they can have the opportunity to produce food for themselves. Enormous quantities of supplies of the kinds indicated by the Governor General must be procured.

The magnitude of the work to be accomplished leads this department to supplement the appeal already made to the Mayors of the principal cities of the country by a more general appeal, and I beg you to ask the people of your State to contribute generously to the relief of the people of Puerto Rico.

Swift steamers have been provided to leave the port of New York to carry the supplies directly to Puerto Rico as rapidly as they can be collected.

Contributions should be either in supplies of the character indicated or in money, in order that the supplies can be purchased. The supplies should be sent to Col. F. B. Jones, Army Building, foot of Whitehall Street, New York City, in packages plainly marked "Puerto Rican Relief," and he should be consulted as to time of shipment. Money should be sent to the National Bank of North America, New York City, which has been designated as a depository for the relief fund. Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen to-day wrote Secretary Root that the navy desired to co-operate in every way it could in rendering assistance to the storm-stricken people of Puerto Rico, and tendering a warship to be placed at the disposal of the War Department if it was desired to convey supplies to the island. The offer doubtless will be accepted, as every available means is being adopted to hurry along the great stock of supplies, which is imperatively needed. Mr. Allen is in telegraphic communication with several naval stations with a view to having a ship ready as soon as the War Department wants it.

Secretary Root received the following dispatch to-day:

Grand Mere, Quebec, Aug. 14.
I forward you to-day $100 for Puerto Rican relief fund.
R. A. ALGER.

Secretary Root replied:
"Thanks for your generous contribution to Puerto Rican relief. I trust you are rapidly regaining your health."

The committee organized in Washington to secure and forward relief to the people of Texas have decided to give way entirely to the Puerto Ricans, and will solicit no more aid for Texas.

Gen. Weston, Chief Commissary, is establishing supply stations at Savannah, Atlanta, New York, and Chicago for the purpose of receiving and caring for relief stores.

The following order has been issued:

Washington, Aug. 14.
By direction of the President all relief supplies sent to Puerto Rico will be admitted to all ports of that island free of duty.
ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has placed bovine animals for immediate consumption, and all agricultural machinery on the free list for the Island of Puerto Rico.

NASSAU HURRICANE-SWEPT.

NASSAU, New Providence, Aug. 13—(Delayed in transmission.)—The hurricane which broke here at 7 o'clock Friday night and continued with great severity is ended, the centre passing west yesterday afternoon. The shipping in the harbor has been much injured, and many small vessels were lost.

The American steamship Cocoa is safe.

The Post Office is partly unroofed, the Government house is damaged, Johnson's preserving factory, Adderley's new sponge warehouse, and many light buildings have been destroyed. The fruit trees and crops are badly injured, but there is little loss of life reported.

No news has been received here from the adjacent islands.

HURRICANE IS DWINDLING AWAY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The West Indian hurricane which for almost a week has been raging in the West Indies has modified in intensity and is now designated as a tropical storm. It appears to be moving up the Atlantic Coast, and the Weather Bureau has directed that storm signals be extended northward to Atlantic City, where by to-morrow morning the wind may reach thirty miles an hour.

To-day at Savannah it blew forty-four miles an hour, and at Charleston forty miles, while in Florida, over which the disturbance is slowly passing, the wind fell below fifteen miles. The storm is central to-night near the Georgia coast and may at any time pass out to sea, but the officials of the Weather Bureau think it will continue up the coast, going perhaps to New York and beyond.

TEXAS FLOOD COST $7,414,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—E. S. Holmes, Jr., an expert of the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, has just completed a report to Chief Statistician Hyde of that department, embodying the results of a tour of the flood-devastated region of Texas and making a careful estimate of the damage done, the aggregate of which he places at $7,414,000.

The report states that the greatest damage was in McLennan, Falls, Milam, Robertson, Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Washington, Waller, Austin, Fort Bend, and Brazoria Counties. The number of farms submerged is estimated at 8,100, with a total area of about 1,380,000 acres. Of this area at the time of the flood there were about 503,000 acres under cultivation, 339,000 acres being in cotton, 124,400 acres in corn, 10,800 acres in sugar cane, and 28,000 acres in other crops.

Although nearly 90 per cent. of the total loss occurred in the destruction of or injury to growing crops, the damage to farm property and the losses of live stock, &c., amount to $844,000. The land itself is damaged by washing and gullying to the extent of over $200,000, but of this loss about one-half is estimated as offset by the increased future productiveness resulting from the alluvial deposit left by the flood.

Mr. Holmes says that the exact effects of the flood upon this year's crops are difficult to estimate. While the crops over a very large area were practically destroyed, the effect of the rains in the uplands will be highly beneficial and should, he thinks, result in a large increase in yield throughout the entire central part of the State and in so much of the western part as is under cultivation. He adds, however, that a conservative estimate of the actual destruction includes about 227,000 bales of cotton, representing, at an average price of 4½ cents per pound, about $5,100,000; 4,400,000 bushels of corn, worth, at 20 cents per bushel, $880,000; sugar cane to the value of $355,000, and other crops estimated at $235,000, a total loss to standing crops of $6,570,000. The addition to this amount of the loss to farm property raises the total to $7,414,000, or about $74 per capita of the population of the district, which is estimated at 100,000, most of whom are negroes.

CUBAN VIEW OF PUERTO RICO.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Much comment has been caused by an editorial in El Diario de la Marina regarding the Puerto Rican administration. This reads in part as follows:

"Prior to the hoisting of the American flag in Puerto Rico that island was the most prosperous in the West Indies. Now all is changed and seriously disturbed by the radical and sudden modifications in the local customs. Puerto Rico is refused a political organization by her new masters. She is not allowed even the autonomy that existed under the old regime. The cyclone that has devastated the island is a symbol of the just wrath of God toward the American occupation."

HOBSON SUBMITS A REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson was heard from by the Navy Department to-day at length for the first time since he was assigned to duty in charge of the Spanish ships raised from Manila Harbor, and now undergoing repairs at Hongkong. His report is unusually interesting, dealing in general questions, such as the need of a large dockyard in the Orient, the increasing shipping at Manila, and the prospect that Manila will succeed Hongkong as the emporium of the East, the value of Chinese labor in all branches of industry, &c. He says also that the three Spanish ships which were recovered will be worth to the Government about $610,000, and that he contemplates trying to raise three more Spanish vessels now at the bottom of Manila Bay. The letter is addressed to Rear Admiral Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and is dated at Hongkong, July 17. He says:

In compliance with the bureau's directions I inclose a special report on the raising and repairing of the Spanish vessels sunk in Manila Bay. The three vessels under reconstruction, the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and Don Juan de Austria, are at about equal stages of completion, which I estimate to be about 80 per cent., compared with the vessels fitted out ready for sea. The batteries and electric plant, which have not arrived, will doubtless be the last items. I estimate that the time of completion will be about six weeks after the arrival of armament and electric plant.

I estimate the value of these vessels when completed, exclusive of armament, to be about as follows:

Isla de Cuba—Hull, fittings, and outfit, $140,000; machinery, $75,000; total, $215,000.

Isla de Luzon—Hull, &c., $140,000; machinery, $75,000; total, $215,000.

Don Juan de Austria—Hull, &c., $125,000; machinery, $55,000; total, $180,000.

Total estimated value for all three vessels, $610,000.

He then shows that the raising and refitting have cost about $304,000, making a net gain to the Government on the three vessels of $306,000. He gives the credit for this result to Naval Constructor Capps, who made the contracts. Mr. Hobson speaks of the general good condition of the vessels, and says:

This is particularly the case with parts that remained completely submerged. Thus the large engine parts were scarcely injured at all. This feature has an important bearing upon the wrecks still in Manila Bay, which I expect to examine with divers, when the vessels now in hand are completed. The longer period that they have been immersed may not have seriously injured the principal parts, and there may be similar advantage to the Government in further salvage, particularly as to the Don Antonio de Ulloa and the Velasco, sister ships to the Don Juan de Austria, which, from all accounts, suffered less damage than those that have been raised.

Mr. Hobson then urges the desirability of a well-equipped United States dockyard in the Far East, as, he says, the cost of private work is very high. He adds:

There would be great advantage to the Government in the establishment in the Philippines of a yard thoroughly equipped with docks and a plant capable of doing all the work of docking and repairing of the navy. The British Government is undertaking such an establishment here, though at great cost, involving the making and reclaiming of a large part of the land required.

Attention should be called, however, to the fact that the success and advantage of such an establishment, as indeed the success of any industrial establishment in this part of the Orient, would necessitate the employment of Chinese labor. This labor is not only unlimited in supply, but it is equal to practically all the requirements of modern industry.

FILIPINOS AGAIN ROUTED

500 of Them Severely Punished and Driven Off Near Quingua.

TRYING TO TEAR UP RAILWAY

Troops Sent Out to Strengthen the Railroad Guard—Gen. Wheaton Has a Brush with the Enemy.

MANILA, Aug. 14.—A force of United States troops from Quingua, four miles northeast of Malolos, and from Baliuag, near Bustos, about six miles northeast of Quingua, encountered a body of insurgents, estimated at about 500, half way between Bustos and Quingua. In the engagement that ensued the Filipinos were severely punished and scattered.

The Americans lost one man, who was killed.

The insurgent force is believed to have been under the command of Gen. Pio del Pilar, and to have had in view an attempt to tear up the railway at Bocave and Bigaa, about three miles northeast of Bulacan.

A battalion of the Twenty-first Infantry will be sent to those points this afternoon to strengthen the railroad guard and to reconnoitre the country in the direction of Norzagaray and on the Dustos road.

Gen. Wheaton, with the troops at Calulut, made a reconnoissance on Angeles, about four miles to the northwest, where he found 500 of the enemy. He silenced their fire and then returned to Calulut.

NEWS OF GILMORE CONFIRMED.

Admiral Watson Reports the Officer and Thirteen Men Safe at Vigan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day received the following from Admiral Watson at Manila:

"Escaped Spanish prisoners report Gilmore than thirteen other Americans—eight sailors and five soldiers—confined at Vigan, July 27. Four sailors in hospital with sore legs. Gilmore well treated. Supplies sent by Admiral never reached.

"WATSON."

MUTINY ON TRANSPORT WARREN.

Her Crew of Twenty-four Men Struck and All Were Court-Martialed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—From advices brought here by the transport Centennial, it is believed the Warren, bringing the Colorado regiment, which sailed from Manila July 16, and which was expected to arrive here on Wednesday next, will not reach this port earlier than next Friday.

After leaving Manila the Warren encountered a typhoon, which battered her up considerably. There was also mutiny among the men. As a result twenty-four of the crew underwent trial and were sentenced for terms varying from three months to two years. The Warren is sailing for San Francisco with a green crew of Filipinos.

The mutiny was brought about by one of the men, who claimed that he was sick, and refused to work. He was placed in irons. The crew then quit work, and declared they would not resume until their comrade was released and sent to the hospital. They were all court-martialed and sentenced as above indicated.

13,010 Enlistments for New Regiments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—There have been enlisted for the ten regiments of infantry for the Philippines 13,010 men, leaving but eighty more to make the regiments complete. It has been determined to send 400 recruits of those raised to the Philippines for the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Regiments.

Spanish Prisoners in Philippines.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—Premier Silvela announces that measures for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines are proceeding, though no result has been obtained.

DEWEY ILL AT LEGHORN.

He Remained on Board the Flagship and Received No Visitors—An Attack of Fever.

LEGHORN, Italy, Aug. 14.—Admiral Dewey to-day remained on board his flagship, the United States cruiser Olympia, which arrived here at noon yesterday from Naples, being ill with fever. The Captain of the vessel received the visits of officials and others in his place.

James A. Smith, United States Consul at Leghorn, accompanied by Edward C. Cramer, the United States Consul at Florence, visited the Olympia to-day for the purpose of taking leave of Admiral Dewey.

The newspapers Gazette Livornese and Il Telegrafo of this place have published biographies of the "Victor of Cavite."

DEWEY AND VON DIEDRICHS.

Lieut. Kehrl of the German Navy Says the Admirals Were Good Friends.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Lieut. Kehrl of the German Navy, who is touring America for pleasure, is at the Auditorium Annex. The Lieutenant was an officer on the Gefion. Admiral von Diedrichs's flagship in the Philippines during the war with Spain. He said:

"There was a misunderstanding between Admiral Dewey and Admiral von Diedrichs over harbor regulations, but the affair has been much exaggerated. The Admirals were good friends, and frequently dined together. The stories of the bitterness of the feeling between them come from English sources. The English people wish to impress upon the American mind the aid they rendered this country in order to pave the way for the alliance they seek with the United States. England would like nothing better than to see the United States and Germany go to war so that she might get control of that much more commerce of the world. The feeling said to have grown out of the Manila incident does not exist in Germany."

ADMIRAL DEWEY LIKED TRIESTE.

He Expresses His Gratification in a Letter to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Navy Department to-day received the following letter from Admiral Dewey:

United States Flagship Olyimpia,
Trieste, Austria, Aug. 1, 1899.

Sir:—Leaving Trieste to-day, I desire to bring to the attention of the department the uniform courtesy and kindly feelings shown not only to me, but to the ship and its whole personnel, as representing our country, by the officials and people of Trieste and Austria. The Austrian Minister of Marine arrived from Vienna to welcome us officially, and remained several days awaiting us, but was obliged by his duties to return before our arrival. The naval, military, and civic officials stationed here have been most cordial.

The people also have exhibited a most friendly feeling toward our Nation and have visited the ship in large numbers. It is estimated that 40,000 people attended the funeral of Rask, an electrician, who died in the hospital, and they showed many marks of sympathy.

Naval Constructor Capps, who visited the dockyard at Pola, was shown every courtesy there, and also at the naval and private shipyards of Trieste.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral, United States Navy.

Dewey Home Fund, $18,550.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The contributions to the Dewey home, so far, amount to $18,550. Encouraging reports are arriving at the department from several large cities where popular subscriptions have been opened, and it is expected that the amount will be materially increased before the Admiral's arrival.

Olympia Going Into Dry Dock Here.

It was said at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday that the cruiser Olympia, soon after her arrival here with Admiral Dewey on board, will be sent to the yard for general repairs. The famous craft, it was said, will be placed in dry dock and receive a thorough overhauling.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Acknowledges Honorary Election to Chicago Sunday School.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Admiral Dewey has written a letter to the Sunday School of the United Presbyterian Tabernacle of Ravenswood in response to a notice sent to him that he was elected an honorary member of the school when it celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay. The letter, framed, was hung in the church yesterday, and reads as follows:

Flagship Olympia, at Sea, June 29.
Mr. J. P. Tracey, Superintendent:
Dear Sir: Your letter of May 9 has been received, in which you inform me that I have been elected an honorary member of your school. Will you kindly thank the members and express my appreciation of their action? Thanking you for the personal sentiments you express and with best wishes for your school, I am, very truly,
GEORGE DEWEY.

DEWEY CELEBRATION FUNDS.

Sub-Committees Will Be Asked Amount of Money Each Will Need.

At a conference held in the Mayor's office yesterday between Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Controller Coler, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield, the Chairman of the Dewey Executive Committee, it was decided to call upon the Chairmen of the various sub-committees for reports as to the exact amount of money each will need to carry out the plans. This action was deemed necessary in order that the appropriation of $150,000 might not be exceeded.

The resolution permitting the Dewey Committee to expend its appropriation without public letting will come up before the Board of Aldermen to-day. In case it is defeated by the obstructionists, the Executive Committee will advertise for bids for the erection of the triumphal arch, according to a form of contract prepared by the National Sculpture Society.

President and "The White Squadron."

A sub-committee of the Dewey Testimonial Committee, composed of John S. Wise, Henry Clews, Hugh Bonner, ex-Senator George W. Brush, and ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, left yesterday for the Hotel Champlain to see President McKinley and learn on what date it will be possible for him to attend the performance of "The White Squadron," to be given for the benefit of the Dewey Home Fund. The President already has signified his desire to be present, and it is proposed to arrange the date of the presentation to suit his convenience.

GEN. GARCIA HOPEFUL OF CUBA.

He Says Cubans Are Not Beggars, and All They Ask Is Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Gen. Carlos Garcia said to-day that he did not agree with the statement attributed to Clara Barton, that if the reconcentrados were not cared for war would follow. He said:

"The Cubans are not beggars. We are not asking for rations, and I am opposed to almsgiving, as advocated by Miss Barton. What we want is work, and there will be plenty of work if the order is made general to open up and build roads throughout the island. We want a Cuban militia to give employment to the men who have been soldiers all their

SENATOR FAIRBANKS HERE

Cannot Understand Richard Croker's Change of Front.

BRYAN'S NOMINATION ASSURED

Sees a Brilliant Future for Alaska—Abundant Evidence of Prosperity in the West.

Fresh from an extended sojourn in Alaska and a tour of the Pacific Coast, United States Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana arrived in the city yesterday in excellent health and spirits and talked freely on public questions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Yes, I read Richard Croker's interview," he said. "I take it for granted that it is authentic, especially as it has not been denied.

"Truly, his change of front is something I do not quite understand. In sporting parlance it would be termed a peculiar reversal of form." Then the Senator smiled significantly.

"Mr. Croker went away," he continued, "a pronounced expansionist and returns a declared foe of expansion and a devoted adherent of William Jennings Bryan. His action reminds me of the widow in moderate circumstances with one boy, of whom she was excessively proud. She wanted him to appear well, but her means would not permit her to buy him more than one pair of trousers. He was a wild sort of youth, and his pantaloons soon bagged. The widow tried to remedy these things, and in a little while there had been so many baggings of the garment that with the changes it was hard to tell, at a distance, whether the boy was approaching or going away.

"I know nothing of the Van Wyck boom, but certainly Mr. Croker's change of front will not help it along. Among the Democrats in Indiana and on the Pacific Coast the sentiment is largely in favor of the renomination of Mr. Bryan. But there is quite an element that is doubtful that he is the profound and sagacious statesman they pronounced him two or three years ago, when he declared that no prosperity was possible in this country until the free coinage of silver was assured. But prosperity is here under a gold standard, and they find it hard to reconcile Bryan's prophecy with existing facts.

"Everywhere I have been I have found evidence that Mr. Bryan is making an energetic canvass for the Democratic nomination, and I think his selection by the National Convention seems assured. The Administration of Mr. McKinley seems to give satisfaction and I have no doubt of his renomination.

"Yes, I went to Alaska as Chairman of the American branch of the Joint High Commission. Many questions of boundary, the fisheries, in all thirteen different questions, were submitted, but it would be improper for me to discuss any of them for publication. The date and place of the next meeting of the commission have not been determined, and I can't say that any report will be made at the next session of Congress.

"Developments in Alaska are very interesting and that country has a very excellent future, especially the southeastern portion. There is a vast quantity of gold there. While the quartz is of low grade, the quantity is sufficiently large and the cost of production so reasonable that good profits are assured.

"Alaska is a unique and interesting country; there is none other like it. The fisheries interest is very important and there are numerous and extensive canneries. I am told there is a large amount of copper in Alaska. It is claimed that extensive and rich deposits have been found on Prince of Wales Island and on the main coast west of the Porcupine district.

"Juneau, Sitka, Douglas, Deya, and Skaguay are flourishing. The White Pass and Yukon River Railroad is in operation from Skaguay to Bennett, a distance of forty miles, where there is connection with safe water transportation. The building of the road has overcome the greatest difficulties in the way of safe and easy access to the gold fields.

"On my return from Alaska I made a tour of the States of Oregon, Washington, the Puget Sound district, and portions of California. Everywhere I found abundant evidence of general prosperity, and I was somewhat surprised to find Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and Spokane such thriving and enterprising centres of commercial activity. Many of the buildings there compare favorably with the best structures in the East. About Spokane prosperity is to be noted everywhere, and much of this is due to the large development of mining properties in tributary territory. There is no idleness anywhere.

"In a word, the West was never more prosperous. Everybody is busy, and if there is dissatisfaction anywhere it did not come under my observation."

Senator Fairbanks will leave for his Indiana home to-morrow. He did not see his colleague, Senator Beveridge, during his travels.

ROOSEVELT GOING ON A TOUR.

He Will Address the Firemen's Convention at Yonkers To-day.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 14.—Justice A. S. Sewell, who was recently appointed to the Supreme Court from Delaware County, visited Gov. Roosevelt here to-day.

This was practically the last day the Governor will spend here for some time. He leaves here with Mrs. Roosevelt on the 11:15 o'clock train to-morrow morning and will go to New York. He will lunch at the Union League Club and afterward take the 2:55 train for Yonkers. On arriving there he will address the firemen's convention. He will then return to New York and remain overnight.

On Wednesday morning he will go to Olcott, Niagara County, to address the county fair there. He will travel over the Erie Railroad. For Thursday the plans are unfinished. On Friday he will be at Silver Lake as the guest of Senator Humphrey. While there he will make an address before the Silver Lake Assembly.

Saturday he will be at Chautauqua, and from there he will go to Plattsburg. He is expected to spend two or perhaps three days there. Meanwhile he will address the Catholic Summer School, which adjoins the hotel grounds at which President McKinley is staying.

Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany her husband on all except the trip to Yonkers. William Lowe, Jr., the Governor's stenographer, who is acting as his private secretary owing to the illness of Secretary William J. Youngs, will also be of the party.

MORE PEQUOD CLUB MEMBERS.

Thirty Elected Last Night—Sheehan Refuses to Reply to Croker.

The Pequod Club held a meeting last night, at the conclusion of which it was announced that thirty new members had been elected. This, it was stated, made 156 additions to the membership of the club since May 30 against 22 resignations. John C. Sheehan's friends pointed to this as an indication of the way the fight in the Ninth District is going.

Regarding Mr. Croker's statement that, if Sheehan should carry the primaries in the district, it would rest with the Tammany Executive Committee to say whether or not he should control the patronage, members of the Pequod Club pointed out last night that there practically is no more patronage to distribute; that nearly all the places now are under the civil service law, which takes it out of the power of the Executive Committee or of the district leader to dispose of them. This effect of the new law appears to be particularly pleasing to Mr. Sheehan's friends, who declare it to be beyond question one of the most beneficent laws ever put upon the statute books.

John C. Sheehan refused yesterday to make any comment on Richard Croker's remarks concerning the Ninth District contest.

IOWA DEMOCRATS GATHERING.

Cato Sells, Sound Money Candidate, May Be Nominated for Governor—Bryan's Support May Be Asked.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 14.—The leaders of the Iowa Democracy are gathering here to-night in anticipation of the Bryan meeting to-morrow and the State Convention Wednesday. Cato Sells of Vinton, who is the State Committee's candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, was among the first arrivals. One of Mr. Sells's friends said to-night:

"We will not present Mr. Sells's name unless we are confident he will be nominated. We now believe confidently that he will be, but the situation may change."

John S. Murphy of Dubuque is regarded by the Sells following as the man who holds the key of the situation. If he, the acknowledged 16 to 1 leader of the State, will agree to accept Sells, who is considered conservative on the money question, Sells will undoubtedly be nominated. It is rumored to-night that Mr. Bryan, who will be here to-morrow, will be asked by the State Committee to use his influence in favor of Sells. Judge M. J. Wade of Iowa City is now considered out of the race, and the fight is between Bashor, the ultra-silverite, and Sells, leaning toward sound money views.

Both Democrats and Populists will hold conventions Wednesday. The State Committees of both parties wish merely to reaffirm the Chicago platform and then adopt vigorous planks in opposition to trusts and imperialism, and make the whole fight on these two questions and State issues, leaving entirely out of consideration the money issue.

GOEBEL'S CHANCES NOT GOOD.

To-morrow's Convention of Bolting Democrats May Be the Largest Ever Held in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 14.—The Wednesday convention of bolting Democrats promises to be one of the largest ever held and will doubtless be the largest meeting of factionalists ever held in Kentucky. Capt. James Barclay of the committee for the State at large said to-night that he expects about eighteen hundred men here. He adds that 500 from Louisville and Jefferson County have engaged quarters, and that 250 from Bowling Green and a number of smaller bodies have already taken rooms.

Up to this morning ninety-seven counties had held conventions, and to-day delegates were selected from some twenty other counties. It looks now as if every county in the State will be represented, and that the showing will be so large that the Goebel managers will try to induce the regular nominee to withdraw. In fact, Capt. Clay received a telegram to-night which indicates that the Goebel men are polling every county with a view of ascrtaining their real strength, and it is said, if Goebel is found wanting votes he will be induced to withdraw. The opposition is determined to have a fair count, and the Goebel Force bill can do little toward counting its author in if he has not the votes.

The Lexington and Fayette County Convention to-day brought out about 100 men and drafted resolutions and selected delegates for the State Convention. Matt Rose, who has been a supporter of Mr. Bryan, has drafted and will introduce a resolution asking that no outsiders come to Kentucky this Fall to meddle with the affairs of the Democrats here. It is aimed directly at Mr. Bryan and other speakers who have announced that they will stump the State for the regular ticket. Goebel and Blackburne spoke at Wycliffe to-day, but had no big crowds to hear them.

NEW ENGLAND BIMETALLISTS.

Three-Day Convention to be Held at Providence Next Month.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14.—The Executive Committee of the New England Bimetallic League, at its first regular meeting in this city to-day, decided to hold its big mass meeting and convention at Crescent Park, Sept. 2, 3, and 4. It is expected that over 1,000 delegates from all sections of New England will be in attendance, and the gathering will be addressed by William J. Bryan, Arthur H. Sewall, ex-President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University, George Fred Williams, and others.

MEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Remarkable Imprint Left on the Body of One of Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Three employes of the Washington Navy Yard took refuge from a thunderstorm yesterday afternoon in an old barn. The building was struck by lightning, and all the men were rendered unconscious. They were revived with great difficulty. On the back of Charles Ward, one of the men, is the clear imprint in red of the branch of a tree, the leaves and twigs being distinctly marked.

GOVERNMENT STEAMER ASHORE.

Vessel Supposed to be the Hooker Aground on Corregidor.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Lloyds has received a dispatch from Manila saying that a United States Government steamer is ashore near the mouth of Corregidor Harbor, at the entrance to Manila Bay. The dispatch gives the vessel's name as "Smoker," which is an error in cabling.

It is possible that the Government steamer referred to in the foregoing dispatch is the United States cable ship Hooker.

$5,000,000 OF TELEPHONE BONDS.

Chicago's Opposition Company Votes to Issue Them.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The stockholders of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company, the new antagonist of the Bell Telephone Company in this city, met to-day and voted an issue of $5,000,000 of 4½ per cent. thirty-year gold bonds and an increase of the capital stock from $250,000 to $5,000,000.

Four more Directors were elected, making a board of seven. The names will not be given out, however, until the closing of the negotiations for the control of the company. President Wheeler says he is now assured of the success of the venture, but will not give out the details until the construction work is actually under way.

President Wheeler adds that arrangements are now being made whereby a New York trust company will receive subscriptions to the issue and give interim receipts, to be exchanged for the bonds and certificates as soon as they can be printed and delivered.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE SHAMMING.

Reinold, a New Yorker, Who Shot Himself, Pretended to be Dumb.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Georgetown University Hospital has not in some time had a more interesting patient than the young New York Jew, whose name is now said to be Abraham Reinold. Two weeks go he shot himself, and has since lain in the hospital paralyzed, and, for most of the time, entirely dumb. Every effort was made to ascertain his name, but Reinold was unable to talk and seemed anxious only for death.

He improved rapidly, however, and for some days it was supposed that he was again able to talk He still maintained his dumbness to all appearance, however, but he was watched and was heard to speak jokingly to another patient. Even after this, Reinold kept up his pretense of dumbness. He was finally induced to spell out his name on a printed alphabet, and to admit, in a way, that he lived in New York. He is not yet able to talk so as to make himself understood easily.

He said something which indicated that he had shot himself because of unrequited affection for a young woman, and gave his address as 3,816 Park Avenue.

A reporter of THE TIMES went to 3,816 Park Avenue last night, and found it to be a vacant lot. No one in the neighborhood knew Mr. Reinold.

$1,000 FOR ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

Andrew Carnegie Sends it "to Enable You to Carry on the Good Work."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary Winslow of the Anti-Imperialist League, received the following letter to-day from Andrew Carnegie, dated Skibo Castle, Aug. 2:

"I have asked my cashier to send you another $1,000 to enable you to carry on the good work. I am greatly pleased with your reply to those who denounced true patriots as traitors. It is they who trample American principles under foot who are traitors, not we who stand for the doctrines of the fathers."

Mr. Winslow laughed heartily when asked if the Anti-Imperialist League intends inviting Admiral Dewey to a banquet in Boston when he reaches this country.

"It is simply a joke of some newspaper man," said Mr. Winslow. "I said in a joke to Gamaliel Bradford or some other member of our committee that now that the Home Market Club had given up its intention of banqueting Dewey and had postponed its banquet, the Anti-Imperialist League ought to invite him. That was all there was to it, and I suppose the newspaper man heard of it.

"I have no knowledge of what Dewey's views on imperialism are, beyond what has already been published. Many expressions of Dewey's opinion have been printed in the literature we are sending out."

In support of the claims that Admiral Dewey is an anti-imperialist, the League offers official correspondence between the various American Consuls and the Admiral.

CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY FORMED

Mayor Jones of Toledo One of the Incorporators.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 14.—The Brotherhood Company of Toledo was incorporated to-day by Mayor S. M. Jones and others. His associates are John B. Morrill, Byron A. Case, James S. Ingalls, and Joseph Asbury Johnson. The capital stock is $100, in shares of $1 each. The purpose is the co-operative production of wealth to provide for the collective use of mines, and producing and distributing the same.

The company also proposes to secure the equitable distribution of the products of its industries; to engage in all kinds of production, in mining and manufacturing, in buying and selling personal property, and generally to engage in any kind of trade or business necessary or desirable to carry out the object herein set forth.

FOUR KILLED ON THE CENTRAL.

Southwestern Limited Struck a Wagon at Canastota.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—William A. Ainsworth of Fabius, his two sons, fifteen and eighteen years of age, and Robert Hall, also of Fabius, were instantly killed by the Southwestern Limited at Canastota, twenty-five miles east of this city, on the New York Central Road, at 7:35 this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth and their family of three daughters and three sons were moving from Fabius to Clarke's Corners, near Utica, to live. Their household goods were piled on two wagons. Mr. Ainsworth, the daughters, and a young son rode on one of them, driven by William M. Branch. This one crossed Main Street, in the village, as the train, going nearly forty miles an hour, whistled. The other, carrying the four people killed, followed.

Hall whipped up his horses, endeavoring to cross, but his wagon was struck full in the side by the engine.

The train was stopped 1,200 feet down the tracks, with the mangled bodies of the two boys on the cowcatcher. The men were thrown fifteen rods. Mrs. Ainsworth saw her husband and children killed, and is in a precarious condition as the result of the shock.

Coroner J. W. Knapp and a jury will investigate the accident.

The airpipe of the train was broken by the sudden stop, and the train was forty minutes late in reaching this city.

HOTEL THIEF SENTENCED.

Took Perfumed Baths and Cashed Worthless Drafts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—M. Wormser, alias M. C. Weilly, the aristocratic hotel thief, who swindled the Grunewald Hotel of this city out of $500 a short while ago, was to-day sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary at hard labor. Wormser pleaded guilty to the charge in order to escape with a light sentence.

He is unquestionably the cleverest crook who has plied his criminal trade in the South in many years. He is a man of unusual education, a brilliant, fluent, and entertaining talker. His tastes are exquisite in their refinement. During his stay at the Grunewald, his perfumed baths, taken at regular hours during the day, created considerable comment among the guests.

The crime charged against Wormser was that of defrauding the hotel by securing cash on worthless drafts. He was arrested in Baltimore. His arrest grew out of his fastidious taste in beefsteaks, which caused a row in the restaurant.

It was claimed at the time that Wormser was a black sheep, relative of the New York banker of that name, and the story was never contradicted. When he first came to New Orleans he represented himself as a wealthy planter from Cienfuegos, Cuba; was introduced at the clubs and entertained at some of the best homes in the city. He is known to have defrauded others in New Orleans.

McADAM ON THE AHEARN LAW.

Supreme Court Justice Calls the Measure Unconstitutional.

Justice McAdam, who is sitting in Part I., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, remarked casually yesterday that it was his belief that the Ahearn law—which has threatened a run on the City Treasury by allowing legal expenses to city officials against whom charges were brought and not sustained—is unconstitutional. The Judge made the remark incidentally and it has no official significance, further than to show that there is more than one Supreme Court Justice who doubts the constitutionality of the law.

Ex-Police Capt. Doherty made an application before the Justice through his lawyer, Nelson Smith, for the appointment of a referee to pass upon his claim of something like $5,000 for expenses incurred during his trial. An adjournment was suggested by one of the counsel and Justice McAdam remarked: "You might just as well put it off. The application may just as well not be argued at all, in my opinion. It is my opinion that the Ahearn Act is unconstitutional."

"SOUBRETTES" DID NOT AGREE.

Their Evidence Not Convincing in a Coney Island Arson Case.

Magistrate Nostrand, of Coney Island, last night discharged Robert Sauer, who was charged with causing a $65,000 music hall fire June 27 last. It was the longest criminal trial ever held at Coney Island, and only the side of the prosecution was heard. The prosecutor put on a dozen "soubrettes" and several others as witnesses. When they had consumed two days and all of last evening testifying the Magistrate said that the evidence was contradictory and conflicting and that there was nothing upon which to hold the prisoner.

Sauer was a confidential clerk for Herman Koster, a Coney Island Bowery music hall owner. The night of June 27 the hall burned down. About two weeks after the fire occurred Sauer was arrested on the informations of Louise Walby, a music hall singer. She alleged that the clerk was on the second story of the building just before the fire started and that he was lighting matches. Another "soubrette" saw wood shavings on the second floor, where the fire started. On this evidence the prosecution based its case and upon it the witnesses built many lengthy but widely varying statements.

The attorney for Sauer said after the acquittal of his client that he would bring a civil action against Herman Koster.

New Line to La Plata Countries.

The arrival here yesterday of the steamship Hermes, of 3,400 tons, marked the opening of a new service between New York and La Plata Countries under the name of the Houston Line. Barber & Co., of the Produce Exchange, are the agents of the new line, which is owned by R. P. Houston & Co. of London and Liverpool, who have concluded to operate a line between New York, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Rosario. The Hermes will sail on Aug. 20; the Honorius, just launched, on Sept. 2, and the Hyanthes on Sept. 28. Other ships are being built for the service.

Floating Hospital in a Collision.

While moored to the West Fiftieth Street pier, waiting for her day's passengers, yesterday morning, the Emma Abbott, Floating Hospital No. 1, of St. John's Guild, was run into by the barge Moonlight, towed by the tug East Chester. The stem of the Abbott was injured so that she will have to lay up for a few days, but she made her trip yesterday despite the accident, temporary repairs having been made.

Run Over and Killed by Bicyclist.

Joseph Rebhan, a bricklayer of 268 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday, in St. Catharine's Hospital, from a fractured skull received in an accident on Saturday night at Flushing and Hillside Avenues. Rebhan had been working on Saturday at Glendale. On his way home down Flushing Avenue he started to cross the path to get out of the way of a club of bicyclists when he was struck and knocked down. He was helped to his home, where, after telling his wife that he had been run down by a woman on a bicycle, he became unconscious. The only description he could give of the person who ran him down was that she was about sixteen years old and wore a white waist. He leaves a wife and three children.

Loss of the Steamer Resolute.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Calcutta says that the surveying steamer Resolute was sunk in collision with the British steamer Scindia, last reported from Calcutta July 9, for Bombay. Several lives were lost in the disaster.

FATHERS STRUCK TWO BABIES.

One Wanted for Murder and Another Under Arrest for What May Prove a Similar Crime.

The West Forty-seventh Street Station police are searching the city for Michael Spaad. They want him for the murder of his baby, Winifred, sixteen months old. Spaad, his wife, Mary, and two children lived in a basement at 546 West Fiftieth Street. The children were Thomas, six years old, and the baby, Winifred. Three others are in an institution at Sparkhill, N. J., whither they were sent by the Gerry society. On Saturday the man received $12 for his week's work as a hod carrier, and went to a saloon. When his wife found him later he gave her a dollar. He came home late that night, and the next morning went out again.

He returned at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and when Mrs. Spaad asked him for 50 cents he picked up a large stone, used to keep the door shut, and hit her in the breast with it. The baby, Winifred, was sitting in a chair, and, seizing the stone a second time, the father threw it at the baby, striking her on the head. Mrs. Spaad grabbed the child and fled into the street. She ran toward the river, but had gone only a short distance when the baby died in her arms. When she came home her husband was gone. Thinking she would shield him, she told a policeman the baby had died of Summer complaint, but he was suspicious, and Dr. O'Hanlon was sent from the Coroner's office to investigate. Mrs. Spaad at first insisted that the child's death was due to natural causes, but Dr. O'Hanlon saw she was concealing something, and, when pressed, she finally told the story. The baby's body is now in the Morgue, and an autopsy will be held this morning.

Peter Rutkofsky, a truckman, and his wife, Mary, who live on the third floor of 133 Cherry Street, celebrated Sunday the christening of their three-weeks-old son, John. A number of neighbors participated in the festivities. When they were departing, at 11:30 o'clock, Rutkofsky insisted on buying another can of beer. His wife objected, and, with the baby in her arms, she put herself in the doorway to prevent her husband's exit. This angered Rutkofsky, and he aimed a blow at his wife's head with the can. Mrs. Rutkofsky dodged the blow, which fell on the head of the baby, fracturing its skull. The child was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it is not expected to live. In Essex Market court yesterday Rutkofsky was held without bail by Magistrate Hogan to await the result of the baby's injuries.

THE CLEVELAND BOYCOTTERS.

To Be Prosecuted by the Business Men's Committee.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—The business men's anti-boycott committee which was appointed as a result of the meeting held the other day met this afternoon and decided to hire lawyers to prosecute merchants and others who violate the civil rights law in compliance with the demands of the boycotters.

They also agreed to employ detectives to hunt down and arrest dynamiters who have been placing explosives under street cars. The business men have pledged a fund of $10,000 to meet the expense of the crusade against the violators of the law.

GIRL STRIKER ARRESTED.

Slapped a Boy in the Face and Paid $5 for the Privilege.

The girl pickets who had been yesterday assigned to watch the Cohen silk waist factory in Greene Street to prevent girls from going to work there in the places of the strikers found their way into Jefferson Market Police Court. One of their number, Augusta Kleinmann, sixteen years old, had been arrested on complaint of a boy of eighteen, who charged her with slapping his face and feared that she would do him bodily harm.

The boy, who gave his name as Rudolph Werner, said that the Cohens had put up a sign in the window which read: "Girls wanted." The sign disappeared, and so did another that was put in its place, and the striking girls were suspected of having stolen both signs. So the Cohens put up a third sign, and stationed Werner to watch it. While doing so Werner said Augusta came up and tried to remove the sign, and when he wanted to prevent her she struck him a sounding slap in the face. Then Werner said she threatened to twist his neck.

When Augusta was asked what she had to say, she replied by giggling: "This is no laughing matter," said Magistrate Cornell. "You have no right to interfere with any one who wants to work in that place. You can leave if you don't like the conditions, but you must not interfere with others."

"He struck me first," said Augusta. The other girls testified to the same effect. Magistrate Cornell, however, fined Augusta $5, which was paid by the girls, who took up a collection.

Nixon Strikers to Return to Work.

Considerable dissatisfaction is reported among the striking boiler makers and iron shipbuilders in New Jersey with the management of the strike. Some sixty men who struck in Nixon's ship yards in Elizabeth did so more out of sympathy with men in other establishments who had grievances than because they had anything to complain of themselves. Several of them were non-union men, and they complain that they have not received any strike benefit. Others who were members of the Elizabeth union, who were compelled by order of the District of Boiler Makers of the Atlantic Seaboard to go out on a sympathetic strike, are also dissatisfied at having had to stand out so long, and they say that they will try and have their charter so changed as to be out of jurisdiction of the New York Lodge. The strikers at the Nixon yards went on an excursion up the Hudson yesterday, and have determined to return to work to-morrow.

College Point Strikers Outwitted.

The proprietors of the Myhneppo Silk Mills, at College Point, yesterday outwitted the strikers and dealt a death blow to the strike, which has existed for thirteen weeks. About forty weavers were secured in Paterson. They were taken to Long Island City and were met by police. When the strikers learned of this move, half a dozen of them took up their looms and went. The proprietors took into the mills a load of cots. The men will sleep there. The strikers considered last night a proposition to abandon the strike.

BIG DEFICIT IN COOK COUNTY.

Will Have from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 Less than the Sum Required.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The array of figures which has been brought to bear on the revenue situation in Cook County in the last week shows beyond all reasonable doubt that the returns under the new revenue law will fall from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 below the $23,000,000 in taxes needed by the county next year; that a deficit is inevitable in the county treasury by Sept. 1, and that the county officials will be obliged to issue scrip in payment of its obligations, as they did in December, 1886.

From court records compiled by Chief Clerk Kingsley of the Board of Assessors it also appears that the county court has within the last few weeks given judgments against 115 assessees in the First Ward on account of the tax levy of 1898 being 7.93 per cent. less than was levied by the County Clerk.

Tod Sloan Settling His Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Blouser of this city, the foster parents of Jockey "Tod" Sloan, have a letter from the diminutive turf wonder, who is now in New York, expressing regret that time will not permit him to visit them. He will sail Tuesday morning for London, to remain in England indefinitely. His ten days in America are to close up his business affairs, his largest interests being in New York and St. Louis. Last week Mr. Blouser, acting as his foster son's agent, disposed of $20,000 worth of bank stock at St. Louis at par or better, and Tod is now negotiating for the sale of $60,000 in railroad securities in New York. He will retain his American citizenship.

Sheep Trail Post Office Now Pyramid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—One of the signs of the passing of the wild West is the petition of Sheep Trail, Arizona, to the Post Office Department to have its name changed. Sheep Trail is a name suggestive of the period of bowie knives and short prayers, and the inhabitants regard it as conveying an impression of lawlessness which deceives the Eastern tourist and makes him feel, when he arrives at the place, that he is not getting his money's worth. They have therefore asked that the Post Office be named Pyramid, and their request was granted to-day.

THE CREMO 5c CIGAR

IS A GOOD SMOKE FROM BEGINNING TO END.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, NEW YORK.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SHORT OF CARS

Increased Business All Over the Line—Much Grain Expected.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central system scanned the detailed report of earnings submitted to him yesterday morning, with much interest. "The earnings at each station on our line for last week show a large increase over the same week a year ago. The indications are that this will be a good month for railroad business. The fact is, we are short of cars. Since I have been here this company has bought 6,000 new freight cars, but it is a difficult matter now to get cars enough to move the freight that is offered.

"The increase of $1,000,000 in New York Central earnings last month was a remarkable showing. That, together with the outlook this month, indicates a good condition of business all over the United States. The crops of four great crops that this country has had seem to have started up every branch of industry. I believe that we are going to have a first-rate Fall business. The freight that is moving now consists of general merchandise. Passenger traffic is also very heavy and in that department, too, we have experienced difficulty in getting enough coaches for our trains."

Freight Traffic Manager Samuel Goodman of the New York Central said he expected that a great deal of grain would be brought East over that line this Fall. Asked about rates, he replied: "Oh, they are keeping up very well, both east-bound and west-bound."

New Burlington and Missouri Branch.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down an order authorizing Albert R. Ledeux, receiver of the Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company to sell 100,000 railroad ties cut from trees not fit for lumber on the land of the company, and also to convey to the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company the right of way to construct a railroad from Addie Mine spur to Keystone, S. D., a distance of seven miles, and to compromise a claim of the railroad company against the Harney Peak Company on such terms as the receiver shall decide proper.

Reading's Western Freight Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company today announced the appointment of Richard C. Campbell as General Western Freight Agent, with headquarters at Chicago. He is to have jurisdiction over export and through freight traffic, and takes the place of F. W. Fowkes, who has resigned. Mr. Campbell is a native of Davenport, Iowa, and is the son of Judge J. D. Campbell, General Solicitor of the company. The appointment becomes effective to-morrow.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL SCANDAL.

Trustee Cook of the Trenton Girls' Institution Will Not Resign—Case of Sadie Weisman.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.—Gov. Voorhees, who spent Sunday at Tarrytown, N. Y., reached his office this morning. He said that while passing through New York he met Managing Trustee Cook of the Girls' Industrial School. The Governor told Mr. Cook he had received Mr. Fitzgibbon's resignation as a Trustee, and asked Mr. Cook what he intended to do in the matter. Mr. Cook replied that he did not intend to resign, but, instead, to stick the affair out to the end.

This determination appears to be a decided disappointment to Gov. Voorhees, who expected Mr. Cook to follow the example of Trustees Fitzgibbon, Stokes, and Parker. It is known that the remaining two Trustees are ready to hand in their resignations. This leaves Mr. Cook alone in refusing to take this course. With the resignations in hand Gov. Voorhees could end the whole scandal easily by naming an entire new board and leaving this body to remove Mrs. Eyler and any one else it saw fit.

The Governor, when asked what he would do if Mr. Cook refused to resign, said: "I am not prepared to discuss that feature of the matter yet. I trust he will see his way clear in the matter before long, and when he finds the others have got out he will probably also do so."

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Sadie Weisman, one of the girls whose treatment at the hands of Mrs. Eyler, the matron of the State Industrial School for Girls at Trenton, has resulted in the present scandal at the school, lives with her mother at 164 East Main Street, this city. Mrs. Weisman visited Arthur Bishop of the Children's Society this morning to see if there was not some way of getting redress from the State, as she said Sadie had become a confirmed invalid in consequence of the cruel treatment she received while under Mrs. Eyler's charge.

Sadie is now nineteen years old. She is thin and frail in appearance. Her friends say she was a strong girl before she was sent to the school. "It is not true," the girl said to-day, "that I have been an inmate of an insane asylum, although I was a fit subject for one when Mrs. Eyler got through trying to get the 'devil' out of me, as she called it. I was sent to the hospital, but the matron was too sharp to send me to an asylum. She got scared at last over my condition, and sent me home to become a burden on my mother. When I was sent to the school I could lift a boiler of clothes from the stove and do a day's washing, but now I can hardly lift an empty boiler. Our doctor says my constitution is ruined, and I hope no girl will ever have to endure what I did at Mrs. Eyler's hands. It was terrible, and I hate even to think of it."

Miss Weisman told her story very much as it has been sworn to by Miss Frances Day, one of the teachers in the school. She says she was kept in the dungeon for six days at a time on bread and water, and that she was repeatedly beaten by Mrs. Eyler, and once was struck in the stomach by one of the men whom the matron called in to help her. She says Miss Day's testimony, as given to Lawyer Backes, is true in every particular.

MRS. LINCOLN'S SISTER DEAD.

She Was Mrs. Francis J. Wallace of Springfield, Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Francis J. Wallace, the only remaining sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and one of the most prominent early settlers of Springfield, died here to-day, aged eighty-two years.

She is survived by two sons, William and Edward, and one daughter, Mrs. Mary Wallace Baker, wife of Major John P. Baker of the regular army. She also leaves two half-sisters Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm, wife of Gen. Helm of the Confederate Army, Elizabethtown, Ky., and Mrs. Margaret Kellogg of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Actress Dies in Hospital.

Tina Gordon, twenty-seven years old, an actress, living in Canada, who was admitted to the Charity Hospital on Aug. 10, died in that institution yesterday. Her body was taken to the Morgue last night. When admitted to the institution the woman gave the name of Mrs. Wittchen, 76 East Forty-second Street, as her best friend.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

Judson Lyons Advises Calm Utterances in Respect to Lynchings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Judson Lyons, Register of the Treasury, who was reported as among those who were to be present at the Afro-American Council in Chicago, said to-day that he would not attend. He said that he did not think any resolution condemning the President for not using Federal authority to suppress lynching would be seriously urged.

"I think," he said, "it would be a good idea to pass a resolution urging the States to invite the assistance of the Federal Government in the suppression of lynchings and all manner of organized violence. It would put the case clearly if it would say that when the State authorities cannot cope with lynchings the Federal Government ought to interfere.

"Now, above all other times, is the season for calm, deliberate utterance. It is the wise men who may assemble there will suggest a remedy that will appeal to the great body of sober-minded and law-loving class of American citizens; for it is the duty of every man to uphold the law. If he does not, he may perchance fall a victim himself to violence tomorrow. All that civilization has accomplished may be in danger if the mob is allowed to go unchecked. The mob is now without respect to persons in its murderous work. A majority of the victims are colored, but a big minority are of other races.

"Let every man understand that it is his duty to join with every other man in suppressing mob violence."

CHICAGO HEALTH REPORT.

Rate of Infant Mortality Relatively Low This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—According to the Health Department, the one satisfactory feature of the public health situation continues to be the low relative rate of infant mortality. At this season of the year the deaths under one year of age usually average more than one-third the total deaths. During the week ending July 15—the second week of the volunteer medical work among the young of the congested wards—the total deaths were 559, of which number 216, or 38 per cent., were under one year of age. In the succeeding weeks the proportions have been as follows: Week ending July 22, 36 per cent.; week ending July 29, 31 per cent.; week ending Aug. 5, 29 per cent. Last week out of the total 490 deaths there were 124 under one year, or only 23 per cent. of the total.

It is suggested by the department that these figures furnish a measure of the value of the labors of the volunteer physicians, and a conclusive argument for making these midsummer sanitary and medical inspections a permanent feature of public health work.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths reported to the Health Department last week, the total being 490, or 25 more than during the previous week.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:10	Sun sets	6:58
Moon sets	11:40		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:07	Gov. Isl'd	1:11
H. Gate	3:07		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	1:56	Gov. Isl'd	2:10
H. Gate	4:06		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M
Cymric, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

Chaucer, La Plata	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lisbonense, Ceara, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	.....	.....
Pretoria, St. Kitt's	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Santiago, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18

Evelyn, Puerto Rico

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE GOLD CERTIFICATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will oblige at least one of your readers and admirers by kindly explaining how will the issue of ten million dolars' worth of gold certificates by the Treasury Department produce the results intended, that is, increase the money in circulation and facilitate payments for the movement of crops. As I see the matter, these certificates for gold owned by the Government would not reach the hands of the public except in the regular payments of the Government, and as these are regular payments, and as gold certificates have no power superior to that possessed by other lawful money, I do not see that the situation is changed. The only advantage I find in this measure is the advantage which certificates always have over the things which they certify, the convenience of handling and transporting. Is this all this measure is to accomplish? K.

It is not by paying its obligations with the gold certificates that the Treasury gets them into the hands of the people, or rather of the banks. It receives deposits of gold coin for which it issues the certificates in denominations of $20 and upward; and it offers to issue them not to the amount of $10,000,000, but to any amount that may be demanded.

For a long time the issue of gold certificates against deposits of gold coin has been suspended, as the Treasury has feared that the certificates might be used in times of threatened stringency to draw out gold for hoarding or export. This was not a very intelligent measure of protection, for greenbacks are just as good as gold certificates for getting gold out of the Treasury. Nor is the present offer to issue certificates a very large-minded proceeding.

There is a scarcity of paper money. Just at this season of the year, when the purchase and transportation of the wheat crop requires a great deal of paper currency, much of it in small denominations, it was feared that some embarrassment would result from the shortage. The banks have plenty of gold. The New York banks alone held $172,000,000 in gold coin last Saturday. But gold is of little help in moving the crops, because, except on the Pacific Coast, the American people are disinclined to accept payments in gold. The Treasury thought that the banks would readily exchange their gold for certificates, and this process would add to the stock of paper money, the gold certificates either passing directly into circulation or being used for the reserves of the banks, thus releasing legal tenders—greenbacks. The Treasury seems to have thought that its move would at once add millions to the paper currency in circulation, and so supply the country's need.

There are several considerations which prevent this issue of gold certificates from taking rank as a fiscal operation of great brilliancy. In the first place, the banks are not very anxious to reduce their present stock of legal tenders. The New York banks had only $55,000,000 of them last Saturday. If they do not give up their gold for the new certificates, and use them in their reserves, releasing legal tenders, the moving of the crops will not be specially facilitated. The denominations of the certificates are too large to make them directly available. Another consideration is the fact that the New York banks are more than holding their own, notwithstanding the demand for money to move the crops. This shows that the banks of the interior are able to meet the demand out of their own resources; in fact, Western banks are loaning money in New York. The report that only $10,000,000 of certificates were to be issued was an error. Treasurer ROBERTS explains that there was no such absurdly narrow limitation. The Treasury can issue $150,000,000 or more if they are needed. Up to Aug. 10 it had issued less than $10,000,000. This does not indicate a strenuous demand.

It is the business of the banks, not of the United States Treasury, to meet special demands for currency. The Treasury ought not to be in the banking business; the country ought not to look to it to relieve sudden stringencies or regulate the volume of the currency. If it were made easy for banks to increase their circulation when there was a demand for more money and to contract it when money was a drug, the needs of business would be met almost automatically, and the Treasury would be left to the performance of its proper functions.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Perhaps the most significant item in the latest budget of news cabled from the Cape to London is the announcement that, after the Government of the Transvaal had refused to submit the controversy to arbitration, it consented to do so on the condition that "the independence of the Transvaal should not be impugned."

It seems clear that the acceptance of this condition offers a reasonable hope of adjusting the whole controversy between the Transvaal and Great Britain, or, rather, between the Transvaal and modern civilization, without resort to arms. And it is equally clear that neither party desires war. Doubtless there are a few reckless and revengeful British Jingoes who have not forgotten Majuba Hill, and who still desire and demand that the Boers shall be "punished" for their gallant and successful resistance to invasion. But it is inconceivable that the clamors of these people can make any serious impression upon English public opinion. On the other hand, there may be a great many stupid and ignorant Boers who believe that the result at Majuba Hill foreshadows what would happen if the British Government undertook to use its whole available force to compel them into "the white man's way." But their President, at least, knows better. He must be anxious to have his republic last his time, and he must know that it would not outlast a serious conflict with the British power.

But meanwhile we may be sure that Lord SALISBURY'S Government does not look forward to a war with the Transvaal, as LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Prime Minister professed to look forward to the war with Prussia, "in gayety of heart." They would not doubt the ultimate issue of such a war, but they would know that it would be frightfully costly, in blood and treasure, and that it might be long. England would fight a brave people, who are the equals of her troops, man for man, at a great disadvantage, by reason of their remoteness and almost inaccessibility. And there is almost a certainty that the Boers would not fight alone. The whole Dutch element in South Africa would be, actively or passively, on their side. And it seems that the more warlike of the native tribes, though they used to hate the Boers heartily enough, have lately been led to transfer their active hatred to the English. The road to the Transvaal, under such conditions, would be a very hard road for the British troops to travel. And imagine what the road back again would be, if the first British force sent in should prove to be less than absolutely overwhelming!

The demand of the Boers for a recognition of their independence must mean an abandonment of the British claim of "suzerainty." It seems absurd for the British to stickle on that point when, by their very offer of arbitration, they put the Transvaal on a footing of equality. We quoted a few weeks ago from Mr. SIDNEY BROOKS'S article in The North American Review what seemed to be a demonstration that the alleged suzerainty was of no practical value to Great Britain. Since the abandonment of the pretense of it is of great sentimental value to the Boers, and since they will arbitrate all other and more important causes of difference when this cause of difference is removed, why not abandon the pretense of suzerainty? That is a question which the British Government would find it hard to answer, if their insistence upon an abstract right should lead to war with the Republic of the Transvaal, as a like insistence led, a century and a quarter ago, to war with what is now the Republic of the United States.

THE WORK OF THE FRENCH GUITEAU.

Events crowd upon each other in France. A plot to overthrow the Government is frustrated and arrests are made. Maître LABORI is shot down. An ex-President of the republic practically gives the lie to his sometime Minister of War. From this distance affairs seem to have assumed a very serious aspect. Fortunately the Chamber is not in session, and we are spared the dangerous vociferations of the Deputies. The Cabinet, as secure as legal means can make it, acts fearlessly and with decision. Apparently the Constitution and the laws will prevail. But it is all very horrible, tragic, pitiful.

One cannot for the moment believe that the hand that leveled the revolver at the bravest lawyer in France was inspired by any person directly connected with the Dreyfus case. We are not even disposed to think that the would-be assassin is typical of the class whose heads have been turned by "the military spirit." It is to such persons as ROCHEFORT, DRUMONT, JUDET, that the inspiration belongs. It is the "yellow journalism" of Paris—L'Intransigeant, La Libre Parole, Le Petit Journal—which has constantly preached violence and assassination, that is undoubtedly responsible for the shocking deed in Rennes.

It is also these instigators of bloodshed and treason that have deluded DEROULEDE and his supporters into believing that the great mass of the French people would welcome revolution; that the army desires rehabilitation by the overthrow of the only Government that can save France from the complete contempt of the world. Respectable, intelligent, patriotic Frenchmen must know this. They should in the most unmistakable manner possible dissociate themselves from the Rochefortes, the Drumonts, the Judets, the Déroulèdes, and the contemptible agents of the Duc D'ORLEANS. The world is watching them.

In the shadow of a painful tragedy the court-martial in Rennes resumed its sittings. M. CASIMIR-PERIER and Gen. MERCIER could not escape its baleful influence. But to the latter it meant relief. LABORI was not there to wring from him as he had wrung from Gen. PELLIEUX at the Zola trial the criminal secrets of the General Staff. Naturally, the confrontation of the ex-President with his sometime Minister of War lost its dramatic force. Possibly the quiet insinuations of one and the ridiculous denials of the other served the right purpose. Then came BILLOT, CAVAIGNAC, and ZURLINDEN, all ex-Ministers of War, who put the finishing touches to the ridiculous nature of the case by conjuring up phantoms that had long since been laid to rest by the Cour de Cassation. Who can wonder that the prisoner marveled at their monstrous, unfathomable credulity?

But the air is now cleared. The phantoms that for a moment flitted about the Lycée have sought their several retreats. There remains for the prosecution the same old absurdity to establish. We may be sure that Maître DEMANGE will prevent it from becoming anything else. But how people will miss the great legal triumph that the resourceful junior counsel had in store for them!

TOO HIGH.

The cartoon which our contemporary The Herald has published depicting the Island of Cuba helpless in the serpent coils of the Western Union cable monopoly is an impressive composition. The Western Union Company's control of the island seems to be complete and exclusive. There is no place along the shore where a modest landing party carrying the end of a Mackay-Bennett cable could hope to escape the notice and the deadly embrace of the monopolistic serpent.

But why waste the cartoonist's art on the little Island of Cuba when underneath the Atlantic Ocean the cables lie as thick as spaghetti at the bottom of the soup, and each and all of them urgently demand remedial treatment from the pencil of the cartoonist and the goose-quill of the brevier writer?

We are paying old-fashioned prices for cable communication with Europe, and they are much too high. The transmission of dispatches by ocean cable is far more speedy and much less costly than it was fifteen years ago, yet we go on paying the old prices. Land tolls have been reduced. The rates charged by the railroads for passengers and freight have come down wonderfully. We are living in an age of low and lower prices—except for cable dispatches.

Twenty-five cents per word to London for business and personal dispatches and 10 cents per word for press dispatches are very high rates. We talk about annihilating time and space. It is only for the few that the ocean cable has shortened the time of communicating with friends or business houses in Europe. Yet nothing so fosters and promotes a mutual understanding and a community of sentiment and interests as cheap, speedy, and convenient communication. At the time of the Trent affair we nearly got into a war with England through the lack of cable communication. Next to having no cable at all is a cable with exorbitant charges. The rates should be reduced to a degree that would make it unnecessary for a business house to await the slow process of the mails for any message as to which time was of moment or for any newspaper to receive by steamship letters or dispatches of news value. A serious reduction of the rates would enormously increase the volume of the business. The cable rates are too high. They ought to come down.

THE GENTLE ART OF KISSING.

In his "Polite Conversation" Dean SWIFT has the exclamatory remark: "Lord! I wonder what fool it was that first invented kissing." The fallacy in this saying is the attributing of the invention to a fool, for if he was a fool he was a very wise one indeed to invent a thing for which so many men have paid so much. Only the other day an estimable young man of Paterson, N. J., a town noted for its peaceful and commercial ways, fell upon the neck of a passing maiden and, much to her surprise and dismay, kissed her three times on the mouth. The young woman, who placed a secret value on the privacy of her lips, had the young man seized by a minion of the law and haled before a Justice on a charge of assault and battery.

And at this point the young man made it appear that he had sinned, if sinned he had, with deliberation and, well, it can hardly be called malice, but something or other aforethought. He said that he had carefully calculated that, if he kissed that girl without telling her that he was going to do so, he would be arrested. He furthermore said that he had calculated that he would be fined $5, and he had also calculated that it would be worth the money. But he argued that it was not assault and battery. He held that at the worst he was guilty only of disorderly conduct. The young lady, however, adhered to her contention that it was assault and battery, and the learned Justice agreed with her, and fined the young man for that. But the fine was only $5, and in so far the young man may be said to have triumphed.

The case establishes a dangerous precedent. In the first place there is not a girl in the land who will agree with that eminent New Jersey Justice that $5 is a fair price for three of her kisses, even when taken by assault. Cynics may argue that a girl ought to be willing to let them go at that price so long as she had the opportunity to pose as giving unwillingly that which she was glad to have taken. But the truth is that the average girl prefers to give a kiss freely. The Judge ought to have decided that the kisses were worth not less than $10 each, and that the act of preventing the girl from giving them was worth at least double that. Such a decision would have discouraged the practice of kissing the passing maiden unawares. It would also have encouraged the gratuitous bestowal of kisses.

It might also have suggested to the young man the utter uselessness of his misdemeanor. Is Paterson a town in which there are no girls willing to be kissed? Out upon the thought! Paterson is in New Jersey. And even if it were in Massachusetts, there would still be hope. But no well-ordered girl is going to stand by and see her kisses taken at three for $5 and disorderly conduct. The conduct is the addition of insult to injury. If that young man had gone about it in the right way it is probable that the kisses would not have cost him a red cent. Let us suppose, however, merely for the sake of argument, that he could not in any circumstances have kissed that particular girl with her consent. What a goose he was to admit that he had calculated that three of her kisses were worth any fixed sum of money! Now his chances are gone with all the other girls in Paterson, and about the only thing left for him to do is to change his name and go to live in Hackensack.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even more impressive than the statistics by which The Arkansas Democrat proved the inaccuracy of Gov. JONES'S assertion that lynchings in the South are "generally" the result of infamous attacks by negroes on white women, is an interview with Sheriff W. H. FURLOUGH of Calhoun County, copied in the same paper from one in St. Louis. It seems that in 1893, ALLEN MARTIN, a prominent citizen of the county, was murdered by a negro named WILEY BUNN. The crime caused much excitement, and while this was at its height one negro, supposed to be BUNN, was shot, and two others, suspected of complicity in the murder, were hanged. Two weeks ago WILEY BUNN surrendered himself to the police in St. Louis and confessed that he killed MARTIN, but denied that he had any accomplices. Sheriff FURLOUGH was sent after the criminal, and while passing through Little Rock he discoursed on the case and lynching in general with truly amazing cheerfulness. He said that after the death of MARTIN "there was a movement to catch and hang the murderer." This "movement" took the shape of dispatching small parties of men in various directions, not for the purpose of arresting the suspected negroes, but to kill them. One of these parties consisted of a nephew of the murdered man, a Deputy Sheriff, and a third person, Mr. J. E. WORTHINGTON. "They went over into Drew County," continued the Sheriff, "and WORTHINGTON and the deputy saw a negro run out from the swamp. They thought it was BUNN and shot him." Then they called young MARTIN to see if they had made a mistake or not. The youth looked at the mutilated face, said it looked like BUNN, and the three went home and collected the $400 that had been offered for the murderer, dead or alive. Meanwhile two other negroes had been hanged on the ground that they had lent BUNN the gun with which he killed MARTIN. Of this the Sheriff is quoted as saying: "They were hung sort of on general principles. You see, they were smart, pert negroes, and we don't stand for that kind of negroes down there. We kill five or six of them every year, and that makes the others behave tolerable well." Sheriff FURLOUGH was of the opinion that BUNN would be hanged quite soon after arriving in Calhoun County, a prospect which he—the Sheriff—faced with entire equanimity. "That's a way we have of doing things down our way," he said, and the interview closes with this grotesquely tragical touch: "WILEY seems to be badly in love with his wife yet, and made me promise I would give her his things when he is gone. I haven't told him about it, but she married JIM WOODS, a likely negro, just two weeks ago to-night. I guess I won't tell WILEY about that, because he is pretty badly worried now." Which shows that a man can approve of lynching as a substitute for law in general and still be a person with some delicacy and kindheartedness. If this interview had appeared in a negro paper or in a Republican paper, its authenticity might be questioned, but The Arkansas Democrat cannot be suspected of trying to make the case worse than it really was.

—Who, pray, is "C. MELVILLE of London and New York"? The London Chronicle contains a letter with that somewhat large signature, and it is a letter well calculated to arouse American interest in its author's identity. For, after commending The Chronicle's severe treatment of Gov. ROOSEVELT'S book on the Santiago campaign, "C. MELVILLE of London and New York" proceeds to expatiate at great length and with much enthusiasm on the illustration which both Cuba and the Philippines have supplied of the tendency, universal in the United States, toward boastfulness and mendacity. All our officers, this mysterious but doubtless high authority declared, basely maligned the poor Cubans, and our war correspondents manufactured lies about them by the wholesale, "apparently for the purpose of facilitating the task of self-glorification so ably carried out by those who took the smallest part in the fighting, the writers of the innumerable magazine articles of the past year, not to speak of the modest records of heroes of the stamp of ROOSEVELT, HOBSON, &c., who were determined that the public should not readily forget their deeds of valor." It seems that we captured Santiago "after a series of blunders unparalleled in the history of modern warfare," and then we "not only jealously disallowed the Cubans any share in this result, but went so far as to accuse them of cowardice and theft, which charges have been since completely refuted." All for the sake, of course, of getting an excuse to seize the island. "To those acquainted with all the inner workings of the campaign"—one of the "those" being "C. MELVILLE of London and New York"—"it is well known that the Cubans rendered inestimable services to the Americans, both before and during the siege." In the Philippines our subordinate officials promised independence to the Filipinos, and after the latter had whipped the Spaniards for us they "found themselves bought from Spain like so much cattle for a certain sum." This, The Chronicle is informed, is "how the Americans make war," and "C. MELVILLE of London and New York" looks forward with hopeful impatience to that "next war," said to have been prophesied by Admiral DEWEY, for then we will have "plenty of opportunity of learning how to make war as Europeans understand it." Again we ask, Who, pray, is "C. MELVILLE of London and New York"?

—Judging from a letter which Lieut. HOBSON has sent to a friend in Baltimore, and from which The Sun of that city prints a few passages, the young officer has been grieved but not discouraged by the way in which a small portion of the American press treated his so-called kissing exploits. "As to those wretched newspaper reports," the Lieutenant writes, "they were the grossest forms of exaggeration and misrepresentation. There were incidents in Chicago and Kansas City, and only in those places, but they were nothing like what was reported, and all those interviews with me were pure fabrications. I gave out but a few lines in Denver and San Francisco to testify to the pure and patriotic impulses of the schoolgirls and ladies who were concerned, and as for myself, I would have cut off my right arm rather than to offend one of them." Continuing, the Lieutenant declares that the kissing episodes, what little there was to them, were entirely beyond his control, and that, as his own heart and conscience are clear, he does not fear the consequences. "Criticism based on error," he adds, "and misrepresentation and the drawing of conclusions that I know to be at utter variance with fact can never endure. I have not considered it even necessary to take public notice of them. They shall interfere in no wise with my own steadfast purpose for future service." It might have been just as well if Lieut. HOBSON had preserved complete silence on this wretched work of sensationalism helped out by jealous malice; but if he had to speak at all he could not have done so to any better effect. He has been cruelly abused for what, admitting everything that has been charged against him, was only an indiscretion. His proved heroism was not affected by it in the slightest degree. Now he will be criticised again for writing in a fashion that shows how seriously he takes himself, but it should be remembered that he was not writing for publication, and that very possibly he will not be overpleased with the friend who put his letter into print.

—Whoever can should immediately picture to himself what would have happened if M. GUERIN had tried in New York instead of in Paris the experiment of barricading himself in a house and defying the police to arrest him. The consequences would have been intensely exciting for M. GUERIN and intensely interesting for everybody else in the city. But would our policemen have hesitated to attack the gentleman's fortress? Would they have seated themselves before it and undertaken a siege according to the regulations of war? We think not; indeed we are sure not. They would have snaked M. GUERIN out of his fortress with much velocity, and have mussed up his hair in a way to surprise him.

GENERAL NOTES.

Judge Ferris of Cincinnati has ruled that the costs incurred in contesting a will cannot be ordered paid out of the inheritance. This is likely to make some of the Cincinnati lawyers weary and wary.

* * *

It is intimated in Boston that Mayor Josiah Quincy may reconsider his determination and consent to run once more for Mayor, to avoid a possible factional fight in the Democratic Party. He is now in his second term.

* * *

Hancock Row, one of Boston's historic and narrow byways, but of late years one of the dirtiest in the city, has been deprived of its honored name by the Street Commissioners, and hereafter will be known as Public Alley 102.

* * *

The City of Toronto, Ontario, has a new City Hall that has cost $2,400,000, and the Mayor and the Board of Control are at odds whether $400 or $2,000 shall be spent on a formal opening of it. The Mayor objects to $400 as an insignificant sum, and says it would be unworthy the city to have it go on record.

* * *

The survivors of the battle of Wilson Creek celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary in Leavenworth, Kan., last week. They adopted resolutions congratulating the soldiers from Kansas who participated in the war with Spain and in the struggle now going on with Aguinaldo and his tribe of Filipinos.

* * *

Baltimore sets aside eight days for the registration of voters for the State election in November, the first this year being as early as Sept. 19, and the last, which is for revision of the lists only, Oct. 17. It is claimed that the elections in Baltimore are now much more honestly conducted than they used to be.

* * *

St. Paul Lodge, No. 3, the first Masonic lodge organized in Minnesota, is to celebrate its golden anniversary on the evening of Sept. 8. It numbers among its members some of the first settlers of St. Paul. The lodge, although the first organized, did not secure the premier number, because lodges organized at Stillwater and St. Anthony (now East Minneapolis) secured their charters first. The St. Paul Lodge was organized by special dispensation from Ohio and has been in continuous existence since.

THE QUESTION OF SUBSIDIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am always ready to answer Mr. Smith's questions, and have already contributed to the demolition of his crazy scheme of differential duties, which he and his party have been forced to abandon as utterly impracticable.

He has now fallen back on the old idea promulgated by John Roach, whose patriotic desire to obtain business for his own shipyard led him to stuff Congressmen and some other people with the notion that England had built up her carrying trade by paying subsidies for the promotion of shipbuilding, and that every maritime nation should follow her example, which is equivalent to the claim that subsidizing the building of mail stages in the olden time would have promoted the building of wagons, drays, and all other wheeled vehicles in general.

It would appear, too, that the Pan-American Congress, to which reference is made, may have entertained the same opinion when the South American republics intimated their unwillingness to contribute to a subsidy for American-built ships.

Mr. Smith ought to know by this time that I have never opposed the payment of mail contracts whenever and wherever they are necessary, as England pays them without any regard to the locality where the ships carrying her mails are built. This is sufficient evidence to show that the promotion of shipbuilding is not the object of her subsidies.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company, for instance, is at perfect liberty to employ Mr. Cramp to build its ships if he will offer to do so on better terms than those of British shipbuilders.

My contention is that, whereas not 3 per cent. of British vessels are subsidized, the building of those few does not build up her general commercial marine of independent lines and tramps engaged in the carrying trade all over the world. Mr. Smith is in error when, after the exceedingly doubtful statement made on the authority of "one of our Consular agents in Brazil," that the South American British lines have formed a combination against American manufacturers, he tells us that they are all performing a triangular service.

If he will consult The Journal of Commerce of to-day he will find that there is only one such line, consisting of four steamers, advertised, while under the head of "South American" there are ten other lines of twenty-two steamers, all doing a direct trade between the United States and the east coast of South America, and that there are three lines doing a direct trade between the United States and countries around Cape Horn.

Besides these, from time to time numerous tramps are laid on the berth.

These ships, one and all, are as ready to carry American as British products, and it is surprising that a gentleman of Mr. Smith's ability should seriously maintain that the business people, like the owners of these ships, should make any distinction as to the nationality of fabrics, or that they should not consider one man's money as good as that of another, without reference to his race or color.

I will now proceed to answer the questions proposed to me:

First—"What American owners of foreign-built ships do I represent?"

I do not represent anybody, and I am not, and never have been, in anybody's pay, but I am not a protectionist and am opposed to the continued protection of foreign ship owners by allowing them to collect $200,000,000 of freight money which should go into the pockets of our own people.

Second—"Are there any American owners of foreign-built ships who desire American registers for them?"

I should say that, with some possible exceptions, there are virtually none.

I have always opposed the propositions of the late Capt. R. B. Forbes and others looking in that direction. Nothing would be gained by such ship owners unless they could be admitted to the privilege of the coasting trade.

In that case they would be very glad of the opportunity to make the change.

I am pleased to agree with Mr. Smith in one thing at least—"Would he admit, as officers, firemen, and seamen, aliens on his free ships with American registers?"

I would sail these foreign-built ships precisely as we sail our own, with American Captains always, with American officers if we can get them, and with sailors and firemen wherever we can pick them up in the dens of the landlords, who, unfortunately, own them.

What next, Mr. Smith? I am at your service. JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

"ORDER" AND "INSTRUCTIONS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent signing himself "U. S. N. A." is very erudite in regard to the French language, and I cannot but compliment him on his article as a French scholar; but I must, in justice to myself and your numerous readers, explain categorically that in French, as well as in English, military vernacular there are two distinct meanings in the words "order" and "instructions," which may be synonymous to any civilian, or to an attorney, if he is not a Philadelphia lawyer. I am a landlubber of the worst kind, a great deal of my sailor's life amounting only to six weeks' coasting in a sloop off the northwestern coast of North America, where I was skipper, yet not the master—my sole companion being an old salt acting as Captain while I performed the duties of the man before the mast—besides several voyages on ocean steamers over one section or another of this globe. Hence my knowledge of naval matters is very limited, indeed, and I cannot meet the objections of "U. S. N. A." in the proper spirit.

To obviate this, however, I assume that an old naval officer having served either on board ship, on land, and especially on court-martials, knows the exact meaning of the two words which to any military man of experience are not convergent. Dreyfus being a military man by all means, his early education having made him such, he is not apt to confound either word. To an old soldier "order" means anything to be executed, whether it be police duty, such as carrying water, cutting wood, cleaning the streets, barracks, &c., or field duty, such as grand guard, picket duty, the evolutions in battle, &c., while "instruction" conveys to him the idea of education, and, I may add, voluntary education; if in barracks, there are such instructions as manual of arms, company, battalion, or regimental drills for the soldier of every rank, but frequently in the field the commissioned officers may be summoned to a council of officers, when the commanding officer tells them what to do in certain emergencies.

"U. S. N. A." was perhaps graduated too recently to make those nice distinctions, but he will make them when the polish of education has worn off and the stern realities of life only remain. When once familiar with court-martial business he will be surprised how often and how nice the distinction of Orders vs. Instruction is made by the accused.

V. HAGEMANN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 12, 1899.

FOREIGN-BORN YACHT CREWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's TIMES I read a very interesting letter from Mr. Owen J. Kindelon, in which he stated that he was shocked at the pernicious spirit of discrimination against foreign-born citizens forming part of the crew of our cup defender Columbia. I must say that I am surprised to think that Mr. Kindelon had taken any notice of such miserable, narrow-minded, un-American claptrap as was expressed and printed in THE TIMES by the unsportsmanlike "Sport No. 2." However, I cannot see how this anti-foreign sentiment flattered THE NEW YORK TIMES, for the article of Aug. 9 distinctly stated that the principal reason why the Columbia's down-East crew did not like Capt. Barr was due to the strict discipline which he maintained on board the yacht, rather than to the fact that he was a foreign-born man. The article also stated that Capt. Barr was fully capable of developing every particle of speed that our beautiful boat possessed. But there was a written and an unwritten law that the President of the United States and the Captain of the yacht representing the United States in an international contest should be Americans by birth.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have had "the good fortune" to be born in Ireland, where on one occasion I had the pleasure of witnessing the start of the Cambria-Dauntless ocean race. Since then I had the good sense of choosing America" for the self-same reasons as Mr. Kindelon, and since my arrival here I have had the good luck of seeing at least one race of every series of international yachting contests that have taken place in the vicinity of New York. I merely mention these facts to show that I am interested in the sport, and have read pretty nearly everything that appeared in the daily press about yacht racing, including the article in THE TIMES of Aug. 9, and in that particular article I failed to see anything that reflected upon the integrity, ability, or seamanship of the "Swedes, Micks, or Dagos" in any kind of a contest.

In conclusion, would say, when I read the article contained the quoted objectionable term, I took it that THE TIMES wanted to show the inconsistency of the Columbia's owners in going down East for an all-Yankee crew and coming to New York for a foreign-born Captain. MICK.

New York, Aug. 13, 1899.

CLUBBING BY POLICEMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was pleased to read in an evening paper last Saturday that Magistrate Cornell had expressed the opinion that there was too much unnecessary clubbing done by the police of this city, and that he proposed to investigate the case to which his attention had been called.

It is, indeed, time that something was done in this direction, and I can conceive of no reason for the forbearance of the people of this city in regard to the abuse of power on the part of the police except the fear that open protest might result unpleasantly to themselves. Time and again have I seen policemen strike men for no other cause than that they did not move on the instant they were told to do so.

The other evening I saw a helplessly drunken man lying on the sidewalk on Broadway. A crowd had gathered, and, as I approached, a policeman appeared. There was nothing for him to do but wait for a patrol wagon to arrive and carry the man away. While waiting, however, the policeman seized the man, who was lying as quiet as a child, by the collar and began to jerk him about. Pretty soon he had him aroused, and the man tried to pull the policeman's hand from his collar. That was enough for the policeman, and whack! whack! whack! went his club on the helpless man's arms and body.

A bystander had the courage to ask: "Why do you club that man?" "For resisting an officer," was the reply, and whack! went his club again. It was an exhibition of brutality and a scene which it ought not to be possible to witness in this or any other civilized city.

The fact of the matter is that many of the members of the police force have no proper conception of their real duties or their relations to the public. They have a "pull," and, as a result, are a law unto themselves.

What right has a policeman to cuff and punch even an Italian fruit vender who does not instantly obey the injunction to "get out of here!" as I saw one do to-day? This is such a common occurrence, however, that one might infer that policemen were instructed not to arrest street vendors, but to chastise them at will.

Some time since I was walking through a street where there were a number of cheap hotels. It was night, and three men were standing in the doorway of one of these houses, quietly talking. Just as I came up, a policeman came along—he wasn't even on duty—stopped in front of them and ordered them to "move on." One of the men had the temerity to say that he lived there. Immediately the policeman jumped on him, dragged him to the middle of the sidewalk, and deliberately kicked him into the street!

Having thus asserted the majesty of the law and taught the man a lesson for daring to answer an officer back, he proceeded on his way. Only the other day there was a letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES complaining that the Central Park police had driven a crowd of men, women, and children from the shelter of a music stand into a furious rainstorm—a shelter to which the policemen themselves had retreated—and for no apparent reason whatever. Similar instances might be multiplied, but to what purpose?

Why should the Police Department be any better than the Government which organized and runs it? When the people of this city want the right kind of Government they can have it, and with it will come a good police force—composed of men, "servants of the people," in the best and highest sense. O. B.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

MR. ROOT THE RIGHT MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am pleased to read in your paper that the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, has taken hold of the War Department in the right manner by making all the departments harmonious. I am glad that he has restored to Major Gen. Miles his proper position as head of the army.

I predict for Secretary Root a bright future, for he will be the Secretary in himself.

President McKinley has made a good selection, and the country would be in a better mood if Mr. Root had been selected before. I am glad that the new Secretary believes in a strong offensive campaign, as is proved by his adding 15,000 more troops. We had better have enough and to spare. A discount for sickness must be seriously considered, for all armies are weakened by sickness. The Filipinos are a rebellious race. They rebelled against Spain and are now in rebellion against the American Government. If the rank and file of the Filipinos knew the American character for justice and freedom they would not now be in rebellion. The Administration is in favor of a civil government by the natives when they have been educated under the American system. We will have to keep a standing army there, as they are a treacherous race and cannot be trusted.

I would suggest that each regiment should have one company of sharpshooters, marksmen that could pick off the enemy in the trees, as we have lost many soldiers by these murderers. I have served my country for four years as an officer, so I speak from experience. VETERAN OF '61-'65.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1899.

LIKES NEW STREET SIGN PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of late there has been a great deal of comment on the method adopted by our Street Commissioner with regard to the street signs on the lamp posts. Now, if our New York residents would only be a little more impartial and not so hasty in their judgment, it would be better and more agreeable for all concerned. There are some individuals who grumble at almost anything, be it good or bad, and they particularly delight in doing so, if by so doing they can have the pleasure of seeing their names in print.

Simply because the old system has been so long in use is no reason why, when a better one presents itself, it should not be adopted. Let our dissatisfied friends board a north-bound electric car and he will notice at each street crossing the advantage the present system has over the old; it does away with the uncomfortable and unnecessary stretching of necks.

The change does our Commissioner credit. Mr. Commissioner, see how many more credits you can earn.

JOSEPH G. GRAUER.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

Van Wyck on the Kentucky Fight.

Saratoga Letter to Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is some politics here, but not much. Judge Augustus Van Wyck, who gave Teddy Roosevelt such a close race for Governor last Fall, is here, as is his brother Bob, the Mayor of Greater New York. They are both clever, genial gentlemen, and make good companions. Judge Van Wyck is the best of the two. He is polished, learned, and conservative, and is as good an old-fashioned Democrat as one would care to meet. He was a student of Democracy as taught by the late Samuel J. Tilden, and that is all the introduction one need have to a Democrat. He remarked to me the other day:

"I see you have the same old fight in Kentucky this year."

"What's that?"

"Why, the people against the corporations. It is simply another Louisiana lottery case that the people down there had to fight for years before they could throw the yoke off their necks. It will be the same thing in Kentucky, only there the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is the Louisiana lottery."

"Judge, how did you come to size it up so well?"

"Why, that situation in Kentucky sizes itself to all outsiders. It is the clearest case I ever saw of a corporation bent on putting men in office that it can absolutely control, and using its power to keep out of office those that will not obey its command. This is perfectly clear to me, and I will be surprised if the people do not resent at the polls such an unwarranted and outrageous interference with their rights as citizens."

"Can I quote you upon this subject?"

"Yes, if you care to. I don't know anything about your factional quarrels there, but I do know that a corporation is attempting to defeat the Democratic State ticket for its own selfish purposes. We have had the same kind of fights in New York, and whenever I see the hand of a corporation in politics I know exactly what it means."

A Breakfast Suggested.

From The Philadelphia Times.

To make the event more redolent of what happened at Manila instead of a dinner to Dewey, why don't they in New York make it a breakfast?

NUGGETS.

All the Same After They're Eaten.

"I had some French partridge for luncheon to-day," said Dobson.

"What are they?" asked Mrs. Dobson.

"Well, translated into English, I think they are robins," said Dobson.—Harper's Bazar.

Worth His While to Flatter.

Art Critic—Your portrait of Snaggins, the multi-millionaire there, has fine technique, but it doesn't look the least like him.

Fashionable Portrait Painter—Hush! How could I ever get $2,500 for it if it did?—Boston Transcript.

No Home Remedies for Her.

Nell—Nothing in this country seems good enough for Mame. She goes to Europe for gloves, gowns, hats, and everything she wears.

Belle—Yes; she even goes abroad for her health.—Philadelphia Record.

Unappreciated.

"I did my best to be entertaining," said the young man in a voice of sorrow.

"Did you succeed?"

"I'm afraid not. I recited Hamlet's soliloquy. She looked at me reproachfully for several seconds, and then exclaimed, 'I don't think that's very funny.'"—Washington Star.

Just as She Thought.

"Doctor, what do you think is the matter with my husband?"

"Well, from the indications, I should say that it was an unmistakable case of gastritis."

"I knowed it; I told him he'd get sick foolin' with that gas-meter."—Richmond Dispatch.

THE BOY AND THE TOY.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

One day before a window
There stood a little boy,
Who gazed with earnest longing
Upon a pretty toy—
Who thought with its possession
Would come earth's greatest joy.

Day after day he saw it—
He sighed day after day—
And trembled lest some other
Might carry it away;
Day after day new splendors
Were centred where it lay.

He gazed into the future—
Life's story was begun—
He stored his little earnings
And when the days were done
His sleep was full of visions
Of treasures to be won.

There came a day of triumph,
He carried off the prize,
And lo! at once its splendor
Died out before his eyes!—
The little boy was foolish;
But, then, are men so wise?

BOERS PREPARE FOR WAR

Now Convinced, It Is Said, that Resort to Arms Is Inevitable.

WARLIKE FEELING IN LONDON

Reported that Transvaal Field Cornets Are Supplying All Burghers with Rifles Gratuitously.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 14.—The Standard and Diggers' News says to-day:

"The Boers are convinced that there is nothing for it now but the arbitrament of arms."

All sorts of warlike rumors are in circulation. It is alleged that the Field Cornets have received orders to supply all unarmed burghers with rifles gratuitously and to substitute Mausers for Martini-Henrys, wherever the latter are still in use.

EXCITEMENT IN PRETORIA.

Crowds Besiege Military Offices Demanding Rifles and Ammunition.

PRETORIA, Aug. 14.—The Volksraad has amended the Grondwet, (Constitution of the South African Republic,) compelling persons who are not burghers to co-operate with them in the defense of the national territory and the suppression of rebellion.

Gen. Joubert, Vice President of the Republic and Commander in Chief of the Transvaal forces, denies that the burghers are loading their rifles and preparing for war.

Despite Gen. Joubert's denial, it is reported that the Government made large purchases of mules last Saturday.

To-day a crowd besieged the office of the Field Cornets, demanding rifles and ammunition on account of the war scare.

PRESIDENT KRUEGER'S ANSWER.

Said It Has Been Received and Insists on Transvaal Independence.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—President Krüger, according to a dispatch from Johannesburg, has sent a reply accepting the proposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to submit the franchise controversy to a joint commission of inquiry, on condition that the independence of the Transvaal shall not be impugned.

WAR FEELING GROWS IN LONDON.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The war feeling has grown stronger on account of the mobilization of the Boers and the large purchases of ammunition by the latter.

THE SITUATION IN CAPETOWN.

Field Cornets Said to be Distributing Arms, and Many Purchases of Arms Reported.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says that at a farmers' meeting called there to consider the defense of the colony, it was resolved that the duty of every loyal, able-bodied colonist, able to carry arms, was to aid in the defense of the colony against invasion, and it was announced that volunteers would be sent to the frontier in the event of war, and that the rifle associations would be left to defend their own districts.

The reported shipment of £400,000 from London banks is believed to be due to the enormous purchases by the Transvaal Government of ammunition, provisions, and forage, the supplies exceeding those of many European nations.

The Field Cornets are distributing arms to the burghers.

It is reported that a former officer of the British Army is now recruiting among the volunteers here, with the object of forming an irregular corps for the protection of Bechuanaland.

Major Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, in command of the British troops in South Africa, against whom there is much feeling because of his alleged Boer sympathies, will be transferred, it is understood, to England.

BRITISH OFFICERS SOUTH.

It Is Said They Are in New Orleans to Buy Mules and Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 14.—Four British officers are now here on a secret mission. They have arrived separately. The last came in to-night. Two of them are veterinary surgeons. It is believed they are here for the purpose of purchasing mules and horses for use in South Africa. The officers are Major Scobell of the Scots Greys, Capt. Marsham of the Seventh Hussars, and Major Fenton, and Capt. Smith of the Veterinary Corps. They have been making inquiries among the stock dealers.

GEN. JIMINEZ CLAIMS VICTORY.

Reported to be Directing Operations Against Santo Domingo from Cuba —Revolution Gaining Ground.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 14.—The military authorities here have almost positive evidence that the Santo Domingo revolutionists, through their agents, are organizing expeditions in this provnce. Some of them, it is confidently asserted, have already left with a large amount of military supplies.

Gen. Maximo Gomez is reported to be directing the organization of the filibusters. Representatives of Gen. Jiminez are now in the Holguin District, where they are understood to be recruiting men.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, has sent the gunboat Baracoa and an armed tug to patrol the north coast.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 14.—The people here are in wild panic. The revolution against the Government is gaining ground. The situation is considered bad for the Government forces. Surgeons and drugs have gone from here to Monte Christi.

TRIP OF ARGENTINE OFFICIALS.

President, Senators, and Deputies Royally Received in Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 14.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies met together to-day to receive the Argentine Senators and Deputies who accompany Gen. Roca, the Argentine President, in his visit to Brazil. An unusual function passed off with the utmost cordiality.

A ball was given this evening at the Grand Casino, at which Dr. Campos Salles, the Brazilian President; Gen. Roca, the members of the Brazilian Cabinet, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and some forty Generals, Marshals, and Admirals were present, together with many prominent people of the capital.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

M. Delcasse Refers to the Growing Friendship Between the Countries —The French Conspiracy.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—At a Cabinet meeting this morning, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, related his visit to St. Petersburg and told of the cordial welcome extended to him. He said:

"This welcome and the toasts exchanged were the outward manifestation of the solidity of the bonds, always strengthening, which, to the advantage of both, unite France and Russia."

The Minister of Justice, M. Monis, declared an investigation had been ordered into the recent conspiracy against the Government, and said it would be carried out with the utmost celerity. But, he added, owing to the absence of persons wanted by the police, the necessary searches were not yet completed.

CONGRESSMAN FOSS IN LONDON

He Tells of His Interview with Emperor William—Suggests a Naval Policy Board for This Country.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Congressman George Edmund Foss of Chicago, Ill., was asked to-day about the interview which he had with Emperor William of Germany on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, at Kiel, Aug. 2. He said that his Majesty, in the interview referred to, had not made the remark that German-Americans would not permit an aggressive policy on the part of the United States toward Germany, and that nothing of this kind had been mentioned. However, it was gathered from the conversation with Mr. Foss that the remainder of the interview with Emperor William, as published in a German newspaper and cabled to the United States, was correct.

Mr. Foss said he regarded the conversation with his Majesty as confidential, and would not give any of it out for publication, except to say that Emperor William expressed the kindliest feeling toward the United States, and was in no way influenced by the newspaper reports in regard to the Dewey interview and other matters.

Mr. Foss expressed great admiration for the Emperor, and said that his keenness in the matter of naval questions was remarkable.

Mr. Foss has already visited the navy yards of Denmark, Sweden, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. He expects to be here for a fortnight, and intends to inspect the British naval stations. He says he has received the greatest courtesy and has been afforded every opportunity to see everything of interest. He is much impressed with the naval activity of Europe. He has been over ships in course of construction, and has discussed many naval points with leading European Admirals.

"My belief," said Mr. Foss, "is that the most important legislation of Congress for a decade will be on naval matters. We are just beginning our naval existence. From my experience on the Continent, I believe we should have a permanent Naval Policy Board, with, say, Admiral Dewey at its head, composed of leading naval officers. The Cabinet could then decide on a naval policy on broad lines, which the board could carry out in detail. The recommendations of such a board would be bound to be heeded by Congress more than those of a civilian Secretary, however able. This policy is followed in France, but it is not that I wish to adopt European principles that I set forth this fact. We want a distinctly American naval policy, but we want the best of everything that other nations have, and, most of all, we want a permanent naval policy. This is to be achieved by such a board. The Spanish War has given us a wonderful prestige in Europe. On all sides I hear good words for the American Navy.

"I met ex-President Harrison in Paris. He expects that the sessions of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission will be over by the end of Autumn."

Mr. Foss said that United States Senator Mark Hanna was in Geneva at present; that he was well, and that he expects to return to the United States this week.

THE PARIS LEAVES FALMOUTH.

Under Her Own Steam the American Liner Starts for Milford Haven.

FALMOUTH, England, Aug. 14.—The American Line steamer Paris, recently pulled off the rocks near Coverack, left here under her own steam this morning, aided by several tugs. She is bound for Milford Haven, where she will be docked for repairs.

Divers have been working on her day and night for weeks past sheathing and caulking the damaged portions of her hull.

The Anglo-Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission Prof. John R. Soley, in continuing his presentation of the Venezuelan case, discussed the question of military control and jurisdiction, neither of which, prior to 1850, he said, had extended west of the Essequibo River.

Peru's New President.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 14.—At the close of an exciting session to-day the Peruvian Congress formally approved the recent Presidential elections and proclaimed Senhor Eduardo Romana as President and Senhores Alzamora and Bresani as First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively.

Accident to the Kaiser's Yacht.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Aug. 14.—The Royal Albert Yacht Club regatta, off Southsea, to-day, opened with a race between the yachts Bona, Rainbow, and Emperor William's Meteor. While trying to weather Bona, Meteor carried away her foresail gear and gave up the race.

Stole Austrian Government Secrets.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—August Kosetig, a Government railroad official, has been arrested for stealing the emergency mobilization plans, which he delivered to a man named P. R. Ziboworski, who is said to have communicated them to agents of France and Russia.

Apostolic Delegate to Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 14.—The Nation to-day announces that the Pope has appointed Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, Apostolic Delegate to Ireland, for the purpose of presiding at the National Synod of Irish Bishops to be held in 1900.

Rise in Buenos Ayres Gold Premium.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 14.—The reports, which are gaining ground, of the conversion of the paper currency at the ratio of 2½ paper to 1 gold dollar, on the return of President Rosa, are causing a rise in the gold premium.

Weyler Denies He Is a Republican.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—Gen. Weyler has denied the report that he is a Republican, but he thinks Federalism is theoretically acceptable. He also says he would be an Absolutist if a King worthy of the name existed.

English Lad Killed in the Alps.

BERNE, Aug. 14.—Hamilton Smith, an English lad, sixteen years of age, while descending the Otemna Mountain, fell 500 feet down a precipice recently. Accompanied by two companions, he had climbed the mountain, without a guide, from Chaurion.

Death of a Bostonian at Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 14.—G. W. Linesay of Boston, bound from Santiago de Cuba to New York, died in Quarantine here to-day from fever.

Earthquake in Portugal.

LISBON, Aug. 14.—Earthquake shocks, accompanied by torrential rain, are reported from the central portion of Portugal.

Insurance in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 14.—All the ousted insurance companies have paid the fines of $1,000 each assessed against them under the anti-trust law except the Commercial Union, the Law, Union and Crown, the Victoria Fire and Marine, and the Citizens' of New York. The time expired to-day, and, as these failed to pay, they are forever barred from doing business in Missouri.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Mr. Lederer Severs His Relations with Messrs. Kerker and Morton.

HAS MADE NEW ARRANGEMENTS

Francis Wilson Begins Rehearsals for "Cyrano de Bergerac" — For Drama in Italian.

George W. Lederer of the Casino, New York, and Shaftesbury Theatre, London, who has collaborated with Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker for the past four years in the production of plays which have been commonly known as reviews, has severed his relations with the composer and librettist. In the future, it is said, the words and music for all productions which will be made both in this country and England under the direction of Mr. Lederer will be written by Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander.

It has been known for some little time that the relations existing between Lederer, Kerker, and Morton have been somewhat strained, due, it is said, to the interference on the part of the two since they have taken up their residence in England in Mr. Lederer's business affairs. When Mr. Lederer left this country for London the latter part of July he was determined that an end should be put to their relations, and immediately upon his arrival in London a conference was held, when it was mutually agreed upon to discontinue their connection.

At the Casino last night Business Manager Herman Oppenheimer, when asked as to the report that Lederer, Kerker & Morton had severed their relations, said he had no doubt by this time that such was the case, as it was Mr. Lederer's intention to take that action upon his arrival in London. Mr. Oppenheimer further said that notwithstanding Kerker & Morton had turned out good work, Mr. Lederer had an agreement with Harry B. Smith for three-quarters of his time during the year, and about the same arrangement with Ludwig Englander.

The co-partnership of Lederer, Kerker and Morton, which has been responsible for many of the Casino reviews, has existed since 1897, when in the Spring of that year "In Gay New York" was presented. During the Summer of that year "The Whirl of the Town" was produced; then followed in the Fall "The Belle of New York," which did not prove successful, and after a short season was withdrawn. During the Winter of 1897-8 "The Telephone Girl" was their next piece, and in the Summer of 1898 "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

In the production of "The Man in the Moon" at the New York Theatre, Mr. Kerker was induced to come over to this country and assist in putting the play on by taking charge of the musical end and writing several of the numbers. This was Mr. Kerker's last work for Mr. Lederer.

"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" TO MUSIC.

Francis Wilson Begins Rehearsals at the Knickerbocker.

Francis Wilson and his company began active rehearsals at the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday for the new opera comique by Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert, which is entitled "Cyrano de Bergerac," and which will be produced the early part of next month. Considerable interest has been manifested in Mr. Wilson's forthcoming piece as to what particular way he proposes to make the production, whether from a serious point of view, which would be the first effort of the kind he has ever made, or will deal with Edmond Rostrand's romantic drama from a humorous standpoint.

Manager Ariel Barney, in speaking about the production, yesterday, said that he had not as yet thoroughly familiarized himself with the opera, having just returned from the country. From the result of a conference he had with Mr. Wilson, however, he thinks it is the comedian's intention to follow the original book quite closely, particularly for the first and second acts, which will have interwoven in the serious lines humorous situations which are peculiarly fitted to Mr. Wilson's style of acting. In the first act the dueling scene will be retained. This will give Mr. Wilson an opportunity to show his ability as a swordsman, having won the amateur championship under the emblem of the New York Athletic Club in 1887.

It is proposed not to follow the book as closely in the third act as in the two previous, Mr. Barney said, but to divide the balcony and battle scenes, and instead of showing Cyrano in his dotage he is described as a rollicking young man, who subsequently is married to Roxane. The company will be the same that appeared with Mr. Wilson last season, Miss Lulu Glaser playing the rôle of Roxane.

WILL OPEN AN ITALIAN THEATRE.

Society Named After Duse Hopes Its Plan May Succeed.

The Italians of this city are talking of making another effort to open an Italian theatre here, and the initiative in this direction is given by the Society Circolo Artistico Eleonora Dusé. The members say that Dusé has not only lent her name to the society, but has promised to aid the movement should her contracts permit her performing for its benefit, with the members of the company as her support.

All the movements that have heretofore been made to have an Italian theatre in New York have been unsuccessful. The better class of Italian residents, who in Italy were in the habit of frequenting theatres, live far away from the thickly settled Italian quarters, where a theatre would be likely to be opened, and the attempts of Italians from the southern part of Italy to play serious parts have not been well received, it is said, often on account of their peculiar accent.

The society, of which E. Antolini is President, intends to open the theatre some time in the Fall, but the date and place have not yet been determined upon. The prices for seats will be low enough to suit the pockets of the thousands of Italians of moderate circumstances living in this city and vicinity. The society will be supported by two other Italian dramatic societies, one in Hoboken and another in Paterson.

"HURLY BURLY" AT THE BEACH.

Big Audience Present at Weber & Fields' Opening Night.

Weber & Fields opened their engagement at Manhattan Beach last night, presenting their last season's burlesque, "Hurly Burly." The cast has been changed in two particulars, Fay Templeton being succeeded by Lulu Nichols as Cleopatra, and the part of Clorinda McCann, formerly taken by Mabel Fenton, having been entirely cut out.

A big audience enjoyed the clever sallies of Weber, Fields, Dailey, Warfield, and Kelly.

The visit of Weinschoppen, Bierheister, and Yankle, (Weber, Fields, and Warfield) to Egypt "several thousand years before they were born" is humorously conceived and well sustained. Pete Dailey's parodies, especially the one on "Trelawny of the Wells," are very catching, and John T. Kelly's "Little Old New York Good Enough for Me" retains its popularity.

Bessie Clayton, who appears as an incidental attraction in the first act, dances well, and performs some remarkable acrobatic feats. The burlesque improves as it progresses, and the chief criticism to be made is that the opening scenes fall far short of the standard of humor and spectacular effect which distinguish the rest of the performance.

Lizzie Macnichol's Funeral To-day.

Miss Lizzie Macnichol, the prima donna of the Castle Square Opera Company, who died Saturday at Chocorua, N. H., will be buried to-day from her parents' home, 105 C Street, N. W., Washington. The body was brought from Boston last night in charge of Henry W. Savage, proprietor of the Castle Square Opera Company, who will take charge of the funeral. All the members of the company who are in the vicinity of this city will go to Washington to attend the services. Many floral pieces have been sent to Washington by friends and admirers of the prima donna

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The programme offered more than comfortably filled the garden last evening. It was obviously selected with the object in view of satisfying the musical tastes of all. To-night the second symphony concert will be given.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There was the usual series of crowded houses yesterday. The bill offered included J. D. Rice's troupe of educated pigs, the rowing contest, Jack Sonnewell, the rattlesnake exhibitor; the Edison talking machine, and Lyons and Jones.

LION ROOF GARDEN.—The programme last evening consisted of instrumental and vocal numbers. Miss Sallie Stembler, as the leading soloist, introduced some of the recent popular songs, assisted by the Diamond Comedy Quartet of brass instruments. Miss Marie Starl, the soprano, made her first appearance.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VENETIAN TERRACE.—Gautier and his fine horses, Belle Davis and her pickaninnies, Rio Brothers, the strong men of the rings; the Johnstone Brothers, bicycle tricksters; Galletti and his comical baboons, Miss Artie Hall, "Drawee," the juggler, and the Brothers Bright continue to amuse the audiences with their respective specialties.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—The merry and tuneful burlesque, "The Maid in the Moon," is as acceptable as ever and the audiences that attend the evening entertainment show their approval by liberal applause. The vaudeville offerings for this week include Augustus Sohlke and his pickaninnies, Claiborne and Austen, and Maude Courtney. "The Rounders" continues to please the patrons of the Casino.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—The new features in the bill this week in the upper part of the house include the Sisters Bell, Fanny Fields, Carmelita, Bruno and Gehrue, Pearl Hight, the Sisters Ronay, Kelly and Ashby, La Petite Adelaide and Mlle. Lotty in same new poses. "The Man in the Moon," with its satire upon local personages and happenings, continues crisp, witty, and thoroughly amusing.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ching Ling Foo received a hearty welcome by both the afternoon and evening audiences when he made his return appearances yesterday. He went through his wonderful feats of conjuring with the same cleverness as when seen here before. The Rossow Midgets, as usual, performed their comic boxing bout and Charlie Rossow sang. Others on the bill were George Fuller Golden, Seymour and Durforce, Howard and Bland, Thomas E. Clifford, and Farnum and Nelson.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society was interested yesterday in the water and the yachts which sail thereon. This was particularly the case at Newport, where the races for the Astor Cup were being held. To-day will see practically the last of the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, as to-morrow the disbanding will occur. At Bar Harbor the festivities in honor of the fleet continue. Other places were devoted to simple sailing and bathing, and up in the North again the Regattas of other than sailing craft. This week will take place the event of the season for Lake George in the launch races and at Thousand Islands in the canoe contests.

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The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Julia Irving Graham, the stepdaughter of Col. Alexander Chisohm, to Mr. Keitt Pinckney Walker. Miss Graham is the granddaughter of the late Gen. Richard L. Schieffelin. Mr. Walker is a grandson of the late H. Pinckney Walker, formerly her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, S. C. Miss Graham has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lester del Garcia, at Islip. Mr. and Mrs. del Garcia were married last Spring, and Mr. Walker was best man at the wedding.

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The flitting of people hither and thither gives rise to much confusion. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Col. John Jacob Astor continue to ply between New York and Newport and intermediate landings on their yachts. At the Oriental Hotel this last few days were registered Chauncey M. Depew, Frank J. Gould, Henry Clews, Jr., and Mrs. J. D. Archbold, Miss Archbold, and J. W. Wadsworth of Geneseo.

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Yesterday morning fortunately dawned clear and bright at Newport, with a cool, strong northwesterly wind, which effectually dispersed the clammy fog of Sunday. The transformation scene that this unexpected and delightful change of weather brought was interesting and effective, and Bellevue Avenue was alive at an early hour with automobiles, traps of all kinds, and bicycles carrying men and women to the yacht club station, where they were to board the yachts in the harbor to witness the Astor Cup race. The scene on the balconies and platforms of the pretty little station for nearly two hours before the last party had boarded their launch to go out at the Barracouta, was a most attractive and interesting one, and the average milliner and dressmaker, had they been present, would have gone wild with delight. Such a study of gowns! Such colors, and such bewildering variety of styles. As the women stood in groups, and chatting with each other and their escorts, launch after launch puffed its way up to the landing stage, received its gay freight, and puffed away; white-winged yachts were veering and tacking in the crowded harbor; huge steamboats picked their way among the fleet; cannon boomed, and the cool wind whistled under a sky of deepest blue.

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All this scene was repeated for two hours in the afternoon when the yachting parties returned and were again landed at the club station to board their traps, automobiles, and whirl away to dress for the afternoon drive, again to return to dress for the dinners in the evening. Some very stunning costumes were seen yesterday. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who took out a large party on Nourmahal, wore white duck, as did also her sister, Miss Willing. Mrs. Astor is looking remarkably well this Summer, and was at her best yesterday. Mrs. William R. Travers wore a most becoming gown of lavender chiffon, very close fitting. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in white pique, with lace insertion, and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer was in gray pique trimmed with mauve. The unmarried women, for the most part, wore white. Among other women who attracted attention by their good looks and their gowns were Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who was in a most fetching costume of white pique; Mrs. Edward Kelly, who wore an extremely effective mourning gown of black chiffon; Mrs. Frederick Benedict, who was in white duck, and the Misses Wetmore, who were in white pique. All these gowns, as well as those worn by other women who went on the yachts, represented the latest of English and French styles in Summer yachting costumes, and the interest and comments that they excited among the other women may well be imagined. Astor Cup day, which has taken the place of Goelet Cup day, is the yachting day par excellence of the Newport season, and on it all land sports are suspended. Not only did every steam yacht and most of the sailing yachts of the fleet take out large parties, but many well-known people witnessed the race from the club steamboat Warwick. Narragansett Pier and Jamestown sent their quota of fair women and their escorts to the race, and as these landed from the morning boats from both resorts, they made their way to the club station and joined the gay throngs already there.

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The most notable parties of the day were given by Commodore Morgan on Corsair, Col. Astor on Nourmahal, Harry Walters on Narada, John P. Duncan on Kanawha, Joseph Stickney on Susquehanna, Frederick Benedict on Vergana, A. Van Rennsalaer on May, F. Wesson on Enterprise, and Edward Kelly on Barracouta, while the larger sailing yachts which were not in the race, notably E. D. Morgan's Alcaea, Vice Commodore Ledyard's Montauk, George Welds's Hildegarde, Percy Chubb's Vigilant, and William Iselin's Emerald, all took out parties. It was indeed a gala day, and the wind and weather combined to make it not only a good one for the racing boats, but an enjoyable one to the guests on the fleet of steamers and sailing craft that went outside to see it.

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To-day will bring another race for the "wind-up" cups, as they are called, which will be again witnessed by many parties. To-morrow morning the launches will race; there will be rowing contests among the crews of the fleet for the owl and gamecock colors, respectively, and then on Thursday morning the fleet will formally disband, and the memorable cruise of the New York Yacht Club for the present year will be over. The arrival of the yachts at Newport greatly stimulated social movements there, largely because it brought a much-needed addition to the comparatively small number of young men who are at Newport this Summer. This impetus will now carry on for a fortnight. The annual tennis tournament—still a great event in Newport—begins at the Casino grounds this morning, and the men that this event will attract will take the place to some extent, of the departing yachtsmen, so that from all indications there will be enough beaus to go around for the first time this Summer.

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Narragansett Pier had its most successful Sunday of the season day before yesterday, and the resort was crowded to such an extent that no accommodations for late comers could be had. Numbers of the visiting yachtsmen of Newport went to the Pier and tested the insufficient means of communication between the two places at a sore trial of their patience and temper. The scene at the beach at the morning bathing hour, and later on at the Casino, was a gay and lively one, and one that for two or three hours justified the appellation now bestowed on the Pier of "The American Trouville." The belles of the Pier season, Mrs. Coudert Brokaw, Mrs. Stephen Brown, Mrs. Hackett, Miss Kaye, and Miss Reakirt, were all in evidence, and were all surrounded by throngs of admirers, while there was a constant procession of beautifully gowned women and men in mufti up and down the board walk at the beach and along the Casino piazzas for some hours. Several elaborate luncheons were given at the Casino while the afternoon hours were filled with driving and calling. A heavy fog which hung over the water most of the day prevented the sailing yachts from coming over from Newport, but a small fleet of steam yachts lay anchored off the Casino all day.

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The Sunday night Casino dinner and concert at Newport was the most brilliant thus far of the season. Every table in the Casino restaurant was occupied by a gay party, and the large audience at the concert, seated on the lawn below, divided attention between the music and the handsomely gowned women in the restaurant.

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The Prince of Wales has at last reached Marienbad, and the cable is busy telling the details of his cure. It seems that he is a docile patient, taking the waters without a murmur and getting up at 6 in the morning and running down mountain sides and going through all the rest of the treatment. He has only asked to be let alone, and Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel and Mr. and Mrs. Willie James have decided not to go to the baths. He has the famous raconteuse, M. de Savorel, who is said to resemble Mephisto in personal appearance, as a companion to brighten the very gloomy hours and prevent his being bored, and the Marlenbad people have promised him immunity from those who stare and crowd around. Homburg will see him later.

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The famous musical "Japs" seem to have been one of the great attractions at Cowes during the regatta week. They sang at the Royal Yacht Squadron one evening, and were engaged to conclude the entertainment given by Count and Countess Boni de Castellane to the Prince of Wales on the yacht Valhalla. The troupe consists of three ladies in Geisha costume and one man in evening dress with knickerbockers. While they sing all lights are turned out so that the audience are in complete darkness, and brilliant calciums in a great blaze are thrown upon the singers, who are masked. The songs and choruses were unique, and in several of the latter were heard to join, especially in the stirring ditty of "Mary Was a Housemaid." They are said to be well-known in society, and only sang for the Countess de Castellane at an enormous price to be devoted to a charity. During the days of the regatta the sands were crowded with mountebanks and minstrels, and at night there were fireworks. It was as much of a carnival as could be looked for in an Anglo-Saxon atmosphere.

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Ostend is just now a favorite watering place for Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White have been passing some time there before going to the Vosges Mountains, and last week Mrs. Mackay was among the arrivals. So vexed has Lady Randolph Churchill become at the reports of her betrothal to young Cornwallis-West that she has canceled many of her social engagements in England and fled to the Continent, and Ostend will be one of the places which she will visit.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—This evening Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a large dinner at her villa, after which a number came in and enjoyed informal dancing. Mrs. Drexel has the little English dancer Miss Moxler, and her guests were delighted with the child's performance.

Miss C. Ogden Jones held her customary reception during the afternoon, and Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner, as did Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on the Narada.

Two years ago Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Mrs. William Binney, and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, as a committee appointed to restore the interesting old home occupied by Bishop Berkeley while in America, began raising subscriptions to that end. Up to date $1,858 has been subscribed by the Society of Colonial Dames and the following named persons: Mrs. E. G. Hartshorn, Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Mrs. Emma W. Bullock, Mrs. William Binney, Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mrs. Theodore Kane Gibbs, Mrs. Adelaide A. Bell, John Nicholas Brown, W. P. Sheffield, Mrs. Weedin, the Rev. John Cornell, Mrs. Emily E. Corliss, Mrs. Robert Ives Goddard, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, A. Schermerhorn, Alexander Agassiz, Miss Anna Hazard, Miss E. F. Mason, Miss Ida Mason, Mrs. Mason Jones, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Mrs. R. G. Hazard, Prof. C. W. Shields, George Gordon King, Mrs. Henry Rassella, Bishop Lawrence, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Roscoe S. Washburn, D. B. Updike, Mrs. John T. Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Swan, W. W. Sherman, Louis B. McCagg, Mrs. J. Bookstaver, H. Powell, W. P. Williams, Mrs. Charles Steadman, Mrs. A. L. Coleman, Harold Brown, Mrs. William Goddard, John R. Wright, J. C. L. Clark, Mrs. Samuel Colt, Mrs. Albert H. Sherman, Mrs. William Grosvenor, J. J. Van Alen, Mrs. and Miss King, Mrs. S. E. Baldwin, Francis H. Close, the Rev. William M. Chapin, William Gammell, Mrs. Florence Bishel, Mrs. D. Morgan, Hamilton Tompkins, and Frederic Tompkins.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, United States Navy, is a visitor here.

Mrs. Sampson will join her husband, Rear Admiral Sampson, here on Thursday.

Frank L. Polk of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan have as their guest George Hellman of Philadelphia.

R. R. Remington, who is passing the season here, will entertain at the Casino Grill Rooms in honor of Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

Princess Adolphe de Wrede of Paris and A. G. Adzendo of Brazil are registered at the Cliffs Hotel, as are M. Lecomte and wife of Marseilles.

Over 200 persons dined at the Casino Monday evening, the largest number in the history of that place.

Registrations at the Casino include Deane Miller, R. B. Van Courtland, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, J. M. Waterbury, William P. Thompson, Woodbury Kane, Raymond D. Little, E. A. Freshail, Thomas Strugus, Jr., R. P. Huntington, Willis McDowall, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Deane Miller of New York is here for the season

R. B. Van Courtland of New York is a guest of Mrs. Admiral Baldwin.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Keeney of Brooklyn are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran of New York is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce.

Mrs. De Koven of Chicago is the guest of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey.

The Misses Emmons of Boston are visiting Mrs. G. W. Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton are entertaining a house party, including Mme. and Mlle. J. N. de Machado of Paris and Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Redwood of Baltimore.

E. F. Swanson in Enterprise is receiving subscriptions and forwarding supplies to the Puerto Ricans who are destitute as a result of the recent hurricane.

Mr. Osgood entertained at dinner on his yacht, the Narwhal, this evening, and had the Clover Club, a clever colored quartet, play and sing for his guests.

W. K. Vanderbilt entertained at luncheon this afternoon in honor of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Winfield Scott Hoyt at the Golf Club.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Leary arrived at her cottage on Touro Park West this evening, and will remain until quite late in the Autumn.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, in honor of Bourke Cockran.

Mrs. Gerry has cards out for a large dinner party to-morrow evening.

The first ball of the season is to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel early next month, and will probably take place at the Golf Club.

AMATEUR ACTORS AT NEWPORT.

Miss Hunter and the Earl of Yarmouth Rehearse for Next Month's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—While the cottage colony was afloat viewing the yacht races the Earl of Yarmouth for over two hours rehearsed with Miss Hunter the vaudeville features they are to present with the amateur theatricals at the Casino next month for the Newport Hospital. Some of the catchy and pretty portions from "The Runaway Girl" were rehearsed, and both the Earl and Miss Hunter showed familiarity with the music. The Earl has a good voice, which he uses to advantage, and Miss Hunter sings well. As Miss Hunter has been forbidden by her physician to dance her character dance, it will be executed by a professional, whose coming the Earl is now expecting.

The sale of seats for the opening performance began to-day, and almost the entire house has been disposed of through the efforts of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Ladenberg, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, and the Earl of Yarmouth. The sale for the second night has already been very large, and it appears as if the performances would be repeated three times, instead of twice.

A report has been started here that the Earl of Yarmouth intends to take up the stage professionally. It is without any basis.

DINNER TO GEORGE VANDERBILT

Given at Bar Harbor by Miss Pendleton—Canoe Club Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 14.—Miss Charlotte Pendleton, the well-known writer, gave a large dinner to-night at the Malvern in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who arrived last Friday night. The return of George Vanderbilt to his Summer residence at Bar Harbor, after an absence of three years, has been a source of much satisfaction to society here, and plans are being made to give him and his wife a most cordial welcome.

The guests at the Pendleton dinner to-night were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. John Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Pendleton, Miss Coles, Miss Gray, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Beatrice Jones, Miss Barbey, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Rodgers, Miss Redmond, Miss Jessica Davis, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Livingston, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Mason, Miss Woodworth, Miss Alice Leffingwell, Miss Edith Taylor, the Danish Minister, M. Brun; George B. Dorr, Count von Rosen, M. de Strale, Powell Mason Stimson, Charles Fearing, Peter Marie, Robert Adams, Mr. Ludlow, Arden Robbins, Mr. Ingersoll, Amos Pinchot, Baron Ambrozy, Harry Thorndike, Benjamin Chew, and Gouverneur Morris.

After the dinner, which was given in the new palm garden, the guests adjourned to the ballroom. It was undoubtedly the most enjoyable dinner-dance Bar Harbor has seen for many years, as the guests present represented the ultra exclusive set at this resort.

The Canoe Club parade on Frenchman's Bay this afternoon was a great success. Last twenty canoes and boats, all gayly decorated with bright-colored streamers and flowers, formed in line above the bar, and proceeded up the bay to the Acadia Landing. Tea was served on the lawn of the Biddle place. Philip Livingston, Commodore of the Canoe Club, led the parade in a birch canoe, which was rigged with Japanese lanterns to resemble a sloop, and flying the Commodore's flag. Among the others in line were Miss Taylor, Percival Taylor, Monsieur De Strale, Miss Nita Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Llewellyn Barry, Miss Knowlton, Jack Wilson, Miss Laura Whelen, John B. Henderson, Jr., Moncure Robinson, Reginald Johnson, and Miss Palmer.

RUMORS OF SAMOAN TROUBLE.

They Are Not Credited in Washington and No Alarm Is Felt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The German Minister, Herr von Mumm, is expected here to-morrow from Bar Harbor. The reports from that place that the Minister has been hurriedly "summoned" to Washington, are incorrect, as there is no matter of pressing importance to bring him back at this time. He had arranged to stay at Bar Harbor until the middle of this month, and then, after returning here for a few days, to go to Newport and other resorts.

No credence is given to the reports that trouble had again broken out in Samoa. These reports were based on an alleged statement by the Captain of the German cruiser Falke. This commander has made no reports of renewed hostilities, and it is assumed among officials that if he does

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2.
Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty (20) First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

20	115	228	374	423	516	646
44	153	266	410	507	528	761
103	156	363	413	508	637	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the twenty bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE, SAID MENTIONED BONDS WILL BE PAID AT THIS OFFICE ON OR AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1900, AT 110 PER CENT., TOGETHER WITH THE COUPON MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900, ($1,125 PER BOND.)
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.

The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 639, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York.

April, 1893.....	G. W. Cross, New York..$68.37
May, 1893.....	Estate of Thomas B. Tweedie, New York..... 74.98
December, 1889..	F. Di Humy, New York.. 78.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1899.
G. F. KRAPP, (62,) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

National Tube Company.

The Transfer Books and the Stock Ledgers of both the Preferred Stock and the Common Stock of the National Tube Company will, in accordance with a vote of its Board of Directors, be closed from two o'clock P. M. Aug. 15th, 1899, until ten o'clock A. M. Sept. 1st, 1899, for the purpose of exchanging the permanent certificates of stock for the temporary certificates now held by its stockholders.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)

10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Kanawha & Michigan Ry. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1990, Guar.
$2,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1935.
$2,000 Bklyn. Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$2,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consld. 5s, 1948.
$3,000 Denver and Rio Grande Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
20 shs. City Trust Co.
14 shs. Bond and Mtge Guarantee Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
300 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Schermerhorn Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
$5,000 B'klyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consold. 5s, 1948.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
10,000 shs. Glipin & Lincoln Mining Co.
5,000 shs. Jennie Bianch Mining & Milling Co.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Trow Directory, Print. & Bookbinding Co.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
100 shs. Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Co
100 shs. Natl. Wall Paper Deb. stock.
25 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust o.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$26,000 Pecos Valley & Northeastern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
50 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
8 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
5 shs. Continental Trust Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
18 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
$10,000 Atlantic & Pacific Inc. Bd. Recpt. (West Div.)
$613.33 Spanish Indemnity Scrip, dated Jan'y, 1883.
25 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
$50,000 Albany & Susquhanna R. R. Consl. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$6,000 Baltimore & Potomac R. R. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 6 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Oregon & California R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
12 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
12 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$19,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R. (West Div.) Inc. Bds., 1910.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R.
$1,000 Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of B'klyn 1st Consl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1939.
100 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn Street Ry.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO,
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
200 shares Peoria & Eastern R. R. Co., $100 each.
50 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL. . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. P. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD.	EDWARD F. CRAGIN.
GEORGE CROCKER.	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK.	EDWARD C. SCHAEFFR,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	

Pittsburgh & Western Railway
PREFERRED STOCK.
A large number of the holders of the Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have appointed the undersigned a Committee to represent and protect such shares and, if practicable, secure proper recognition therefor in any scheme of reorganization of said Company. A very large majority of the preferred shares have been deposited with the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY** to the order of the Committee under such protective agreement. The holders of all outstanding Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company are invited to deposit their certificates with the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY**, 66 Broadway New York. To enable them to participate in any benefits to be secured by the Committee for such Preferred Stock, deposits must be made on or before **AUGUST 15, 1899.** Certificates now listed on the Stock Exchange will be issued for such deposits.
Each deposit will be subject to an assessment of not to exceed 25 cents per share to meet the necessary expenses of the Committee, such assessment to be paid from time to time as called for by the Committee.
The Committee will cause a thorough examination to be made of the physical and financial condition of the property and its earning capacity, and will then formulate and present to depositing stockholders some scheme of readjustment which will afford protection to the valuable equity which the preferred stockholders have in the property.
New York, July 11, 1899.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
CHARLES W. BAKER,
Committee.
WM. B. RANDALL,
66 Broadway, Secretary.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, Aug. 8th, 1899.
Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the Company of shares of its Preferred Stock at a price not to exceed the par value thereof, exclusive of the dividend payable Sept. 1st, 1899.
The Company has on hand the sum of $214,519.48 of net proceeds from Lands and Stumpage applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock after providing for the payment of seven per cent. dividend upon its outstanding Preferred Stock for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899. Proposals must be made in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his or her address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares, unless otherwise specified.
They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before Aug. 31st, 1899, at noon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL, . . . $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9,000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston, Dodson & Co., Miners & Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlett, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 10% on application, 90% on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

This Company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.
Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this Company will be $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

This company will pay 1% monthly dividends and carry a large amount to surplus that will be divided quarterly among its shareholders.

Full engineer's reports and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter.
Up-town Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:
Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.
The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.
All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.
Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.
Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN,
Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.
The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 25th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg Land Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, New York, August 15, 1899.
For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at one o'clock P. M., the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 25th inst., and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 1st of September next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

JULY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States, issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, shows that during the month of July the imports of merchandise amounted to $59,925,178, of which nearly $26,000,000 was free of duty. The increase as compared with July, 1898, was about $9,000,000. The exports of domestic merchandise during July amounted to $92,958,468, an increase of over $20,000,000. During the seven months of the last calendar year the dutiable imports of merchandise exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1898 by nearly $33,000,000, and the domestic exports were nearly $8,000,000 less than for the corresponding months in 1898. The gold imports for July amounted to $2,894,469 and the exports to $2,587,257. For the seven months the exports exceeded the imports by nearly $4,000,000.
The silver imports during July aggregated $2,731,796 and the exports $4,003,432. For the seven months the exports exceeded the imports by nearly $14,000,000.

More Gold Certificates Received.

The Sub-Treasury received yesterday $1,280,000 in gold certificates, principally of the denominations of $50, $100, and $1,000. They had been pre-empted by banks which had not received any of the bills or had only secured small amounts of them. It is likely that during the week $5,000,000 more certificates will come from Washington and that part of the new twenty-dollar issue will be among them.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 14	462,124
To date this year	113,156,275
Corresponding date last year	62,056,217

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 14	$2,664,500
To date this year	$621,041,630
Corresponding date last year	$552,537,530

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry.	½	Cont. Tobacco pf.	1¾
Am. Express	1	Den. & Rio Grande	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2¾	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1⅞
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	2½	Detroit City Gas	2
Am. Tin Plate	½	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2⅞	Federal Steel pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	4	Glucose Sugar pf.	2½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Homestake Mining	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Illinois Central	⅝
Brunswick City	1¼	Int. Silver	1½
Chi. Gt. West	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅛
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	National Steel	1
C., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	⅝	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅝	People's Gas, Chic.	1½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	5½	P., C., C. & St. L.	3½
Col. Mid. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Col. Southern	¾	Pressed S. Car.	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	3½
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	Un. Bag & P. pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Kan. City, P. & G.	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	2
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Morris & Essex	1½
Baltimore & Ohio.	½	National Steel pf.	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1½	N. J. Central	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	4	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Chi. Great West. deb.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Consolidated Gas	4	St. Paul & Omaha	2
General Electric	½	Texas & Pac. La., tr.	½
H. B. Claflin	¾	U. S. Leather	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Denver & Rio Gr. 4s.	1	Stand. R. & T., inc.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	⅝	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	4		
St. L. & S. F., Cent. Div. 4s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Colorado Mid. 1st	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Yesterday's security market did not much please the professional pessimists. Instead of going all to pieces, as their programme had mapped, quotations generally rose. Advances compared with declines were as four or five to one.

Commission houses were busy. Indeed, relatively, they figured so largely in the market that their transactions were dominant. The outside public is showing clearly its long-time watchfulness of the course of affairs; and it is showing at the same time its appreciation of the fact that prosperity evidences grow and grow and grow. Professional speculators may temporarily be deluded, regard trade and financial developments as insignificant, put aside all the proofs of business betterment, but the public is doing no such foolish thing. The public shows by the test of actual transactions in the security market full and thoroughgoing recognition of the revolution that throughout the country works commercially and industrially.

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Money market conditions improve clearly and substantially. All the recent crowding hopelessness is put aside. Speculators seem finally to be disposed to accept the views of bankers who have throughout been confident in their belief that nothing like disaster could come through money market disturbance. The volume of Western money offered here increases rather than grows less.

What seems sure early to be a matter for discussion is as to what may be the aggregate of gold brought here from abroad.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London bought about 20,000 shares in this market yesterday. Early cables reported a higher range for Americans, and throughout the first two hours the arbitrage houses were active on the buying side. They took large amounts of Louisville, and were purchasers of Northern Pacific, Southern Railways, Union Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio. About the only sales for London account were of Kansas and Texas common, which was put out on the advance. It was the first day—contango day—of the London fortnightly settlement. American shares were carried into the new account at 6 per cent.

AS TO GOLD CERTIFICATES.

United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts yesterday stated that newspaper comments and the requests of some banks manifest a misconception of the attitude of the Treasury Department with reference to gold certificates. It is complained that the department provides for only $20,000,000, and that such a sum is wholly inadequate. No such meagre provision was made. On the contrary, when the issue of gold certificates was resumed the department held, not in its cash, but available for immediate use, $88,240,000 in various denominations, and of these $14,540 000 were smaller than $1,000 each. In addition, the department held $51,000,000 in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, to be issued to order, and $30,500,000 for special use in New York or like certificates. This is a total of $170,240,000. As the demand may run on certain denominations beyond the supply, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is engaged in preparing further sums of $48,000,000.
By cities the issue is distributed as follows:
Washington, $642,280; Baltimore, $1,711,560; New York, $4,620,000; Philadelphia, $706,800; Boston, $10,000; Cincinnati, $19,000; Chicago, $1,020,000; St. Louis, $865,000; New Orleans none, and San Francisco none.
Treasurer Roberts states that about $2,500,000 in addition has been issued, but the detailed distribution is not yet in hand.

SOME RAILWAY FIGURES.

According to figures compiled by the Inter-State Commerce Commission there were 36,234 railroad locomotives in this country last year, an increase of 248 over the preceding year. Of these 9,956 were classed as passenger locomotives, 20,627 as freight locomotives, and 5,234 as switching locomotives, the remainder being unclassified. The total number of cars of all classes reported in the service of the railroads was 1,328,174, being an increase of 28,694. Of this large number 33,595 were used in passenger service, 1,248,826 in the freight service, and 43,753 in the service of the railroads themselves. There were used in the United States last year 28 locomotives and 718 cars per hundred miles of line.
The number of passengers carried for each passenger locomotive was 50,328, while an average of 42,614 tons of freight was hauled by each freight locomotive. The number of persons employed by the railroads in this country last year was 874,558, which is equivalent to 474 employes per hundred miles of line. As compared with the number of employes for the previous year, there was an increase of 51,082.
The amount of railway capital outstanding on June 30, 1898, not including current liabilities in the term, was $10,818,554,031. This amount assigned to a mileage basis represents a capital of $60,343 per mile of line. It is stated that the aggregate number of passengers carried on all of the railroads in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1898, was 501,066,687. The gross earnings of the railroads of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, were $1,247,325,621, being greater by $125,235,848 than for the previous year.

STEEL AND WIRE PROFITS.

A statement of the assets and liabilities of the American Steel and Wire Company which Wall Street has been promised many times and which has caused much disappointment by its non-appearance, was published yesterday and was said to be the exhibit which the company will submit to the Stock Exchange. The figures given in the statement were unauthenticated, and officers of the company refused to stand as sponsors for them; but as they came through channels that have been heretofore made use of by the speculative interests who are in control of the property, there was but little question as to their correctness. The statement as published is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Plants, &c.	$75,446,614
Outside real estate	6,019
Stocks, investments, &c.	5,338,242
Cash	1,435,902
Bills receivable	253,189
Accounts receivable	7,229,281
Inventory	7,587,445
Furniture and fixtures	55,000
Total	$97,355,694
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$90,000,000
Bonds and mortgages (holders refused; offered payment)	130,656
Accounts payable, since paid	3,062,990
Profit	$4,892,448
Less dividend	700,000
	4,192,448
Total	$97,355,694

According to this exhibit, which covers six months, the Steel and Wire Company has earned for its $90,000,000 stock at the rate of more than 10 per cent. per annum—a fact which, superficially considered, might be taken as a bull point on the shares. It must be remembered, however, that these profits came from the conversion and sale of raw material which cost the company very much less than prices now prevailing. In other words, the company got its material cheap, but received the advantage of the advance in iron prices in the sale of its finished products. It is not, therefore, likely that American Steel and Wire will be able to show such profits when it has to replenish its stock of raw material at current high prices—as it will have to replenish, not being an owner of crude ore.
The report, as published yesterday, is meagre and gives but small chance of estimating the company's business.

TOBACCO STOCKS STRONG.

Renewed buying of the American and Continental Tobacco stocks by the same brokers who were active in the shares when they were sensationally buoyant a short time ago, brought them into prominence again yesterday. The group showed strength, American selling up to 118⅛, Continental common to 47¾, and Continental preferred to 96. The character of the buying indicated that the pool of insiders was again at work, and inquiry in these quarters disclosed more bullishness on the immediate future of the shares than has been professed for several days. People close to inside interests were predicting a continuation of the upward movement began some time ago, and intimated that announcements of importance are shortly to be made and used as the basis for a prolonged bull campaign. The short account in the stocks, particularly in the Continental shares, is said to be very large and unwieldy, and the programme is to drive this interest to cover.

PEOPLE'S GAS PROGRESS.

Flower interests were again yesterday heavy buyers of People's Gas, and their activity was responsible for the advance in the stock to 122⅛. During the day there were vague intimations of an impending announcement, and in the late afternoon these were borne out by the statement that the company has purchased the property and privileges of the Pullman's Gas Company of Pullman, Ill. Insiders consider this a most important acquisition, but declare that it is by no means the only development in the company's affairs to be looked for. There are renewed rumors that an alliance is being arranged with the Chicago Edison Electric Company, and others state that the purchase of the Ogden Gas Company, the only competitor of the People's, is likely to be completed within a short time.
Regarding the acquisition of the Pullman's Gas Company, the New York News Bureau yesterday said:
"The purchase of the Pullman's Gas Company property by the People's Gas Company is regarded as a peculiarly fortunate transaction for the latter. Under the recent decision of the courts, the Pullman's Company was compelled to go out of the gas business, and a given time was fixed within which the company could dispose of its gas property. The Pullman's Gas had a well-appointed plant, with two holders, and furnished the gas for the Pullman's Company, and for the town of Pullman also. It had mains, meters, and all the paraphernalia of a complete gas company. The company itself used about 17,000,000 cubic feet of gas last year over and above what the town of Pullman consumed. The purchase does not require the outlay of cash, but the furnishing of gas to the Pullman's Company for a definite time at a stipulated cost. The People's Gas Company will at once connect its mains with the Pullman mains, and furnish gas from its own works in the city. It will dismantle the Pullman works, retaining only the two holders. The machinery, &c., will be removed and utilized elsewhere or sold.
"Between the present outlying district of the People's Gas Company toward the south of Chicago and the town of Pullman lies the sparsely settled district in which the Cook County Gas and Coke Company declared its intention to operate. The acquisition of the gas business of the town of Pullman by the People's Company places the latter in a position to compete for every inch of the Cook County territory at a decided advantage. The latter company has not yet begun operations, and the new change in the situation may mean its ending before it ever begins."

BRUNSWICK AND SOUTHERN.

Brunswick sold above 20 yesterday for the first time in the history of the present stock. It ran up from 18¾ to 20¾ on light transactions, the buying coming chiefly from commission houses and from brokers, who were also active in the Southern Railway stocks. The carrying out of the latter's plans in the city of Brunswick is expected to largely increase the value of the Brunswick Company's assets and its earnings. Insiders are very confident on the stock and are strongly advising their friends to take advantage of the substantial advance which they expect.
The fact that interests who have recently been heavy buyers of the Southern Railway stocks have also been active in Brunswick is looked upon in some quarters as indicative of a plan to carry the latter up in the bull campaign which is believed to have been arranged for the Southern Railway shares. It is understood that much of the recent buying of Southern common and preferred has been for the account of a new pool, which includes several important European interests. Southern common sold at 12 yesterday and the preferred at 53.

CHESAPEAKE'S DIVIDEND.

Wall Street had a rumor yesterday that a dividend of 1 per cent. will be declared on Chesapeake and Ohio to-day if a quorum can be secured for the scheduled Directors' meeting.

SMELTING SHAR

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 14, 1899.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17⅞	18¼	2,675	Am. Car & Foundry..	18	18⅝	18	18	+ ⅛
67¾	68¼	1,390	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67¾	68⅞	67¾	68	+ ¼
141½	143	186	American Express	142	142	142	142	+1
41½	42	520	American Cotton Oil.	42	42	41½	42	.....
93½	94	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	.....
12¾	12⅞	150	American Linseed	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
55¾	56¼	1,600	Am. Linseed pf.....	56⅜	57	55½	56¼	— ⅛
16½	17⅛	20	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
66	68	320	Am. Malting Co. pf..	67	67	66¾	67	+ ⅛
5½	7	250	American Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	— ¼
61⅝	61⅝	25,525	Am. Steel & Wire....	62¼	62½	61¼	61¼	— ⅜
99	99⅜	4,100	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	100½	101	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
163½	163⅝	13,957	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	163½	163⅝	162¾	163⅛	— ⅛
45	45¼	13,094	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	42	45¼	42	45	+3½
91½	92	3,598	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89½	92	89½	91⅝	+2½
42⅞	43	2,360	American Tin Plate...	43	43¼	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
90	90½	440	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	90½	91	90½	91	+2½
117¼	118	46,292	American Tobacco	117½	118½	116¾	117¼	+ ⅛
39¼	39⅜	5,800	American Steel Hoop..	39	39¾	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
84⅜	84⅝	3,340	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	83¾	84⅝	83¾	84⅝	+1½
57¼	57½	1,850	Anaconda Copper	58	58¼	57	57⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	21	1,300	At., T. & S. F.....	21	21	20⅞	21	.....
63¾	63⅞	10,970	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	64⅜	64⅜	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
47⅞	48½	600	Baltimore & Ohio....	48¾	48¾	48	48	— ⅛
72	72½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ⅛
113¼	113⅝	14,329	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114¼	114¾	113¼	113⅝	— ⅛
		100	Brooklyn Union Gas..	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	—4
19½	20	3,900	Brunswick City	19½	20⅜	18⅝	20	+1¼
53¾	54¼	30	Canada Southern	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	.....
54¼	54⅝	700	Cent. Pac., ass't pd..	54½	54½	54¼	54⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	7,240	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½	+ ⅛
136⅞	137	5,580	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	137½	137½	136⅝	137	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅜	10,775	Chi., Gr. Western....	14⅞	15¾	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅛
75⅝	76½	1,810	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	73½	78¼	73½	76	+2½
37⅞	38	3,006	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37⅝	38⅝	37½	38¼	+1⅛
101½	101⅝	3,750	Chi. Gr. West., deb..	102	102⅛	101	101⅝	—⅛
9	10	110	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10	10	10	10	—⅛
131⅝	131¾	5,120	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	132½	132½	131⅝	131⅝	— ⅛
160¾	161¼	200	Chi. & Northw.....	161	161	161	161	— ⅛
118½	118⅝	2,450	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119½	119½	118¾	118¼	— ⅜
15	15¼	8,100	Chi. Term. Trans....	15	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
47¼	48	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	46½	48	46½	48	+2
58¾	58½	400	C., C., C. & St. L....	58	58⅝	58	58	+ ⅛
37¾	49	150	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	+2½
2⅝	3	900	Colorado C. & I. Dev..	2¾	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
54⅝	54¾	9,050	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	53⅜	54⅞	52⅝	54	+1⅜
113½	115	200	Colorado F. & I. pf....	112½	114¾	112¾	114¼	+5¼
17	18¼	200	Colorado Midland pf..	17	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
5¼	5⅝	2,450	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
47	47¼	500	Col. Southern 1st pf...	47	47¾	47	47¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	18½	700	Col. Southern 2d pf...	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
17	17½	1,020	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
176	177	1,500	Consolidated Gas	179¾	179¾	176	177	—4
47¼	47¾	12,640	Continental Tobacco..	46¾	47¾	46¼	47⅝	+ ⅞
95½	95⅝	6,441	Continental Tobac. pf.	93½	96	93¼	95¾	+1⅝
123½	124	600	Del. & Hudson	124	124	123½	123½	+ ¼
176	177½	700	Del., Lack. & West...	176¾	177	176¼	177	+ ¼
22	22¼	2,400	Denver & Rio G.....	21¼	22¼	21¼	22¼	+1⅛
76⅜	76¾	4,430	Denver & R. G. pf....	75½	76⅞	75¼	76½	+1⅛
20⅜	21	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	20	20	20	20	.....
94	96	200	Detroit City Gas.....	95	96	95	96	+2
37½	37⅝	200	Erie 1st pf.....	37½	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
60⅜	60⅞	12,465	Federal Steel	60½	61¼	60½	60¾	+ ⅛
82¾	83	1,300	Federal Steel pf.....	82¾	83	82½	82½	+ ⅛
123½	124	100	General Electric	124	124	124	124	— ½
67¼	68	85	Glucose Sugar Ref....	67¼	68	67¼	68	.....
109	112	125	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	110	110	110	110	+2½
166	167½	310	Great Northern pf....	167½	167½	167½	167½	— ⅛
115	116½	120	H. B. Claflin Co.....	115	115	115	115	— ¾
24	25	540	Hocking Valley	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
60¼	63½	970	Hocking Valley pf....	61	61	60½	60½	— ⅛
74	75	200	Homestake	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅛
114¾	115	100	Illinois Central	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ⅛
42	42¼	140	International Paper...	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
78	79	100	Int. Paper pf.....	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
15½	16	125	International Silver....	16	16	16	16	+1⅛
13	13¼	225	Iowa Central	13	13	13	13	.....
55	57	725	Iowa Central pf.....	54	55	54	55	+ ½
13⅜	13¾	1,600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	14	14	13¼	13½	— ⅛
57¼	57⅜	650	Laclede Gas	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
		100	Lake Erie & West....	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
75¾	76	5,850	Louisville & Nashville.	75½	76	75⅝	75⅞	+ ⅛
117⅝	118	3,176	Manhattan Con	118	118¼	117¼	117⅝	— ⅛
206	207	1,000	Met. Street Railway ..	209	209¼	207	207	—2
13¼	13¾	1,788	Met. St. Ry., rights...	13⅜	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	5,000	Mexican Central	16	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	4⅝	1,000	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	.....
66¾	67¼	1,070	Minn. & St. Louis....	67½	67⅞	67	67	— ⅛
96¾	97	1,050	Minn. & St. Paul pf..	96½	97	96¾	96¾	+ ⅜
25	26¼	1,225	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	24	26¾	24	26	+2
68¾	70	1,922	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	65¾	69⅞	65¾	69⅞	+5⅜
12⅞	13	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	40¼	18,695	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38¾	40⅜	38½	39⅞	+1⅜
48⅝	48⅞	2,875	Missouri Pacific	48¾	49	48⅝	48⅝	.....
182	184	100	Morris & Essex	183¼	183¼	183¼	183¼	—1¾
47¼	48	725	National Biscuit Co...	48¼	48½	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
101½	103	139	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	.....
33⅛	33½	1,050	National Lead Co....	33¼	33¾	33	33¼	+ ⅛
112¾	113	260	National Lead Co. pf..	112⅞	112⅞	112¾	112⅞	— ⅛
56¾	57	3,630	National Steel	56½	57½	56½	57	+1
98	98¼	1,030	National Steel pf....	98¾	98¾	98¾	98⅜	— ⅛
117½	118½	700	New Jersey Central...	117½	118	117½	117¾	— ⅛
103	105	355	New York Air Brake..	105	105	103	103	— ½
138¾	139¼	525	New York Central....	138¾	139	138½	138⅝	— ¼
14⅜	15	730	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	14	15	14	15	+2
33½	35	150	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+2½
26½	26⅝	810	N. Y., Ont. & West...	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
21¾	22¼	5,080	Norfolk & Western...	21⅞	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅛
71	71¼	1,095	Nor. & West. pf., ex d.	71	71¾	71	71⅜	— ⅛
12¼	12½	1,800	North American	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
6,750	53¾	6,750	Northern Pacific	53¾	53¾	53	53½	.....
77	77⅛	500	Northern Pacific pf....	77⅜	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜	— ⅛
7¾	8½	15	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	.....
46⅞	47	1,035	Pacific Mail	47	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ⅝
136¼	136½	5,090	Pennsylvania R. R....	137	137	136¼	136¾	— ⅛
121⅞	122	26,780	People's Gas, Chicago.	120¾	122¼	120½	122	+1½
75	75¼	9,000	P., C. C. & St. Louis.	73	75⅝	73	75	+3½
92	93¼	2,270	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	94	90	92	+2½
60¼	61	2,410	Pressed Steel Car....	60	61	60	60⅝	+ ⅜
89½	90	1,235	Pressed Steel Car pf..	88¾	90	89¾	90	+ ½
11	13	45	Pitts. & Western pf...	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
158	159	10	Pull. Palace Car Co...	159	159	159	159	.....
22	22¼	200	Reading	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
60¼	60¾	3,700	Reading 1st pf.....	61¼	61½	60½	60½	— ⅛
32¾	33	400	Reading 2d pf.....	33¼	33¼	33	33	— ½
87⅜	88¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	88	88	88	88	.....
16½	17	400	St. Louis Southw.....	17¼	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
38¾	39	2,200	St. Louis Southw. pf..	38¾	39¼	38¾	39	— ⅛
54½	56	100	St. Paul & Duluth....	56	56	56	56	— ½
111	112½	100	St. Paul & Omaha....	112	112	112	112	—2
34¾	35	3,070	Southern Pacific	35	35¼	34¾	35	— ⅛
11¾	11¾	4,000	Southern Railway	11¼	12	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
52⅜	52⅝	6,100	Southern Railway pf..	52⅜	53¼	52⅜	52⅝	.....
84	87⅜	100	Standard R. & T. pf..	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
89½	90	20,485	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	87½	92¾	87½	89¾	+3⅜
22	22¼	1,000	Texas Pacific	22	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
12¼	14	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
44¾	44½	3,960	Union Pacific	44⅞	44⅞	44¼	44½	— ⅛
77¼	77½	1,115	Union Pacific pf	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ⅜
29⅜	30	1,150	Union Bag & Paper..	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
83	84	710	Union Bag & Paper pf..	83¼	83¼	83	83	+ ⅛
9	9¼	13,569	United States Leather.	9⅜	9⅜	8¾	9	— ⅜
75¼	75¼	4,424	U. S. Leather pf.....	75¼	75½	75	75¼	+ ⅜
50½	51	900	United States Rubber.	51	51	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
.....	.....	11	U. S. Rubber pf.....	115⅝	115⅞	115⅝	115⅝	.....
7⅝	8	200	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
22⅝	23	550	Wabash pf	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	.....
89⅜	90	316	Western Union Tel....	90	90	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
10¼	10¼	800	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10¼	+ ⅛
Sales.....		462,124						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	100½	..
3s, r., 1918	108½	109
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112⅜	112⅝
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130	131
4s, c., 1925	130	131
5s, r., 1904	111½	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb & Sus.	190	..
Am. Coal	145	160
Am. D. Tel.	34	36½
A. S. M. pf.	29	30¾
A. S. R. pf.	120	122
A. T. & C.	100	103½
Am. Tob. pf.	141	145
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	40	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	8	9
B. A. L. pf.	106¾	..
B., R. & P.	32½	..
B., R. & P. pf.	74¼	..
B., C. R. & N.	102	..
Can. Pacific	97	98
Chi. G. T.	56½	..
C. & E. Ill.	..	77
Chi. & E. I. pf.	127	127½
C., I. & L.	40¼	43
C., M. & St. P. pf.	173½	174½
C. & N. W.	193	198
C., R. I. & P. St. L. pf.	98½	99¾
C., L. & W.	9	11
C. & P.	180	190
Col. Midland	3	4¾
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice	39	42
Con. I. pf.	85	90
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125
D., S. S. & A.	4½	5½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12½	13½
Eighth Ave.	400	..
Erie	13¾	14
E. T. & T.	95	98
Ev. & T. H.	32¼	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. & F. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60
Ft. W. & R. G.	22½	24
Ill. Cent.	1.100	..
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17	18
Knick. Ice	50¾	53¼
Knick. Ice pf.	74	77
Lac. G. pf.	95	100
Lake Shore	201½	210
Long Island	67	71
Man. C. R.	150	..
C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	11	20
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	15	15½
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	55½	58½
Mich. Cent.	114	..
Mob. & Ohio	44½	45½
N. L. O. cfs.	2½	3
Nat. Starch	5	6
Nat. C. St. 1st pf.	65	75
Nat. C. St. 2d pf.	10	20
New Cent. C.	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	214	218
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Nort. So.	69	..
Ore. R. R.	45½	46½
Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	75	76
Pac. Coast	42	48
P. C. 1st pf.	86	89
P. C. 2d pf.	62	63
Penn. Coal	375	..
P., D. & E.	2	2¼
Peo. & East.	4	6
C.	186	190
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
& C. sp.	2	3
Quicksilver	8	10
Quicksilv'r pf.	8	10
Rens. & Sar.	191	..
R. W. & O.	130	..
R. G. W.	50	55
R. G. W. pf.	76½	78
St. J. & G. I.	5	5¾
St. J. & G. 1st pf.	50¾	52
St. J. & G. 2d pf.	14¼	15¾
St. L. & S. F.	11½	12
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71½	73
St. P. & O.	100	101½
St. P. & Om. pf.	170	180
Sil. b. cfs.	60¼	61
Sixth Av.	290	..
Third Av.	185	195
U. & O.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
T. C. R.	64	64½
U. S. Exp.	50	55
U. & B. R.	170	..
Wag. P. C.	188	190
W. F. Exp.	127½	130
W. U. & L. E. 1st pf.	50½	55
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	25
Wis. C., w. i.	16	16¼
W. C. pf., w. i.	..	..
issued	54¼	54½

Another New Trust Company.

Wall Street heard yesterday of the formation of yet another financial institution to be organized under the New Jersey corporation laws, and to be known as the Empire Trust Company. According to unconfirmed reports this latest company will begin business with capital and surplus of about $3,000,000. It is said that the parties back of the new company are for the most part engaged in the foreign exchange business in the financial district, where the new company is to be located.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 1,500 ..... 108⅝
U S 5s, registered 10,000 ..... 111½
Am Cot Oil Co 5s 8,000 ..... 104½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s 7,000 ..... 85⅝ 3,000 ..... 86¼ 20,000 ..... 85⅝ 7,000 ..... 85⅞ 55,000 ..... 86 7,000 ..... 86¼ 11,000 ..... 86¼ 1,000 ..... 86¼ 12,000 86
Gen 4s 25,000 ..... 101⅞ 5,000 c15F ..... 101⅜ 11,000 ..... 101¾ 15,000 ..... 101⅞ 15,000 ..... 101¾ 10,000 ..... 101⅞ 10,000 ..... 101⅞ 5,000 ..... 101⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s 35,000 ..... 100½
Balt & Ohio 3½s 5,000 96
B'klyn Un El 1st 5,000 ..... 100½
Cent Ry con 5s 5,000 ..... 96¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 1,000 41
Cent Pac 1st, when issued 16,000 ..... 100¼
Ches & O gen 4½s 6,000 ..... 97⅛ 2,000 ..... 97½ 2,000 ..... 97⅜ 9,000 ..... 97½
Chi & East Ill gen 5s 5,000 ..... 120½ 2,000 ..... 95 5,000 114
Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s 1,000 111
Chi M & St. P. H & D Div 7s 5,000 ..... 120½ 2,000 95
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 2,000 95
Col Fuel & Iron 5s 4,000 95
Col Midland 1st 4s 3,000 70
Col & South 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 86¼ 30,000 ..... 86¼ 2,000 ..... 86¼ 13,000 ..... 86¾ 10,000 ..... 87 7,000 ..... 86½ 4,000 ..... 86¾ 16,000 ..... 86¾
Denv & Rio Gr 4s 5,000 100
East Tenn., Va & Ga Div 5s 1,000 ..... 116½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 111½
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s 1,000 ..... 102¾
Evans & T H gen 5s 6,000 ..... 102½ 2,000 ..... 102½
Gal, Har & S. A., Mex & Pac Div 5s 9,000 ..... 103¾
Hocking Val 4½s 1,000 ..... 101¾
Int & G N 1st 2,000 125
Kan C, P & G 1st 10,000 ..... 71¾ 23,000s20F ..... 71¼ 10,000s20F ..... 71½ 15,000s20F ..... 71¾ 10,000 ..... 72½ 5,000s20F ..... 72 40,000 ..... 72½ 15,000 ..... 72 5,000s20F ..... 72 20,000s20F ..... 72¼ 30,000 ..... 72½ 20,000 ..... 72¾ 15,000 ..... 72¾ 23,000 ..... 72½ 12,000 ..... 72¼ 10,000s20F ..... 72 2,000 ..... 72½ 30,000 ..... 72½ 5,000s3 ..... 72½ 2,000 ..... 72½ 30,000s10F ..... 71¾ 17,000s3 ..... 72½
Mex Cent 1st inc 6,000 ..... 97⅛ 2,000 ..... 97¾ 10,000 ..... 97½
Mex Cent 2d inc 43,000 ..... 12½ 10,000 ..... 12¾ 40,000 ..... 13 30,000 ..... 13⅛ 40,000 ..... 13¼ 100,000 ..... 13¼ 5,000 ..... 13 20,000 ..... 13½ 2,000 ..... 13 15,000 ..... 12¾ 30,000 ..... 13 15,000 ..... 12¾
Mex Inter 1st 4s 7,000 ..... 87¼
Minn St Ry & Lt 5s 5,000 107
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 93¼ 5,000 93
Mo, K & T 2d 10,000 ..... 67⅛ 10,000 ..... 67¾ 25,000 ..... 68 17,000 ..... 68¼ 2,000 ..... 68¼ 22,000 ..... 68 10,000 ..... 68¼ 20,000 ..... 68¾ 10,000 ..... 69 1,000 ..... 69¼ 15,000 ..... 69 2,000 ..... 69¼ 50,000 ..... 69¼ 30,000 ..... 69½ 15,000 ..... 69¾ 10,000 ..... 69¾ 10,000 ..... 69¾ 10,000 ..... 69¾
Mo, K & T of T 5s 1,000 ..... 92 15,000 ..... 92¼ 1,000 92
Mo, K & T ext 5s 10,000s8F ..... 89¼ 10,000 ..... 89¾ 10,000 ..... 90 10,000 ..... 90¼ 5,000 ..... 90¾ 27,000 ..... 91 10,000 ..... 91¾ 5,000 ..... 91¾ 7,000 ..... 92 10,000 ..... 92½ 5,000 ..... 92¾ 8,000 ..... 93 10,000 ..... 93¾ 10,000 93
New York & Canada 10,000 93
Mo Pac con 40,000 ..... 118 10,000 ..... 118½ 6,000 ..... 118¼
Mo Pac trust 5s 30,000 ..... 100 5,000 ..... 100⅜ 1,000 100
Mo Int 1st col 5s 55,000 ..... 95¾ 9,000 96
Nash, C & St L 5s 1,000 ..... 107½
N Y Cent & Hud. Lake Sh col 3½s 6,000 ..... 100¾
N Y, Sus & West g m 5,000 ..... 98½
Norf & W Ry con 4s 10,000 ..... 95⅜ 6,000 ..... 95½
Nor Pac gen lien 5s 13,000 ..... 103⅛
Nor Pac pr lien 4s 12,000 ..... 103 3,000 ..... 103⅛
Ore R R & Nav 4s 10,000 ..... 101¼
Ore Sh Line 6s 11,000 122
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 7,000 112
Ore Sh Line inc B and col tr 10,000 ..... 76¾
Pac Coast 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 104½
Reading Co gen 4s 3,000 ..... 88¾ 10,000 ..... 88⅝
Rio Gr West 1st 2,000 ..... 98½ 5,000 ..... 98¾
St L & San Fran, Cent Div 4s 4,000 ..... 96 6,000 96
St L S'w'n 1st 22,000 95
St L S'w'n 2d inc 10,000 ..... 65¼ 5,000 ..... 65½
So Pac of Ariz 1st 11,000 113
So Pac of Cal 5s 5,000 ..... 108½
So Pac col tr 4s, when issued 15,000 ..... 88¾ 50,000 ..... 88⅞ 5,000 ..... 84 10,000 ..... 83¾ 3,000 84
So Ry 1st 5s 6,000 ..... 100 1,000 ..... 108¾ 2,000 ..... 108½
So Ry, Memphis Div 1st 1,000 ..... 108¼
Standard R & T 6s 7,000 83
Standard R & T inc 2,000 ..... 26½ 15,000 ..... 27 50,000 ..... 27¼ 7,000 27
Tenn C, I & R R 6s, Birm Div 1st 3,000 110
De Bard C & I 6s 4,000 ..... 106⅞
Tex & N O con 5s 5,000 104
Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr rc ctfs 10,000 ..... 113⅞
Tor, Ham & Buf 1st 20,000 99
Union Pacific 4s 14,000 ..... 104¾
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 116 1,000 ..... 116½
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000 ..... 100⅜
Wabash Deb, Ser B 10,000 ..... 87½ 16,000 87
West N Y & Penn 1st 1,000 113

Total sales $8,280

BONDS.

$12,000 ..Am. Gas 5s 101⅝
100,000 ..K.C.P. & G.1st 72¾
$112,000

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 110; Binghamton Gas 5s, 95; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 65; New York Biscuit bonds, 112; Retsof bonds, 76; Retsof stock, 16.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
B. & O. SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week August..	$18,855	$123,925	$128,041
From July 1.....	562,576	509,559	663,808
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
1st week August..	$78,120	$64,978	$60,495
From Jan. 1.....	408,832	351,182	353,004
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	614	614	.....
1st week August..	$43,816	$35,463	.....
From Jan. 1.....	1,226,317	1,019,775	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
1st week August..	$290,220	$291,083	$277,779
From July 1.....	1,542,373	1,487,086	1,877,438
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week August..	$28,204	$24,144	.....
From Jan. 1.....	$79,402	$20,123	.....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week August..	$7,700	$6,783	$5,087
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	32	32	33
1st week August..	$9,552	$10,761	.....
From Jan. 1.....	317,005	278,183	.....
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
1st week August..	$82,150	$68,636	.....
From Jan. 1.....	2,681,950	2,186,807	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
1st week August..	$270,086	$215,892	$219,356
From July 1.....	1,268,906	1,046,817	1,077,064
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,947	4,840	4,875
1st week Aug....	$541,295	$483,092	$388,957
From July 1.....	2,918,813	1,046,817	2,229,218
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Aug....	$28,686	$32,790	$33,163
From Jan. 1.....	$112,482	$88,561	$56,906

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,050

NO LIGHT ON SHAW MYSTERY

Idea He Was Killed by Brooklyn Trolley Strikers Scouted.

LIKED BY THE MEN UNDER HIM

His Brother-in-Law Calls on Deputy Chief Mackellar—No Steamboat Passengers Missed.

The case of Frank Herbert Shaw, the young Brooklyn man whose body was found on Scarborough Beach last Friday, still mystifies his relatives and the police. So far, not the least clue has been obtained. Of rumors there are many, but none of them furnishes the police with evidence strong enough to warrant an arrest.

That Shaw was murdered there now seems to be no doubt. His brother-in-law, Robert H. Thomas of Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, is convinced of it. Mr. Thomas, who fully identified the body as that of Shaw, has returned from Narragansett Pier. Yesterday he talked about the case with Deputy Chief of Police Mackellar and Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau.

To Chief Mackellar he said: "I cannot throw any light on the death of my brother-in-law. I have not heard of his being seen with any one after he left the house on Aug. 7. He had not been drinking. He had very little money, and no jewelry that would tempt any one to rob him. We saw little of him at home, owing to the hours he had to keep while employed on the railroad.

"He was anxious to get a better-paying position, and that is the only reason we can assign for his resigning from the company. He had a number of warm personal friends in Providence, and also relatives living there. He was brought up in that city. His going to Providence, therefore, is not strange."

The suspicion that Shaw was murdered by some persons whose enmity he had incurred during the recent surface railroad strike in Brooklyn is not supported by the statements of the officers and employes of the company. They all speak of Shaw as one who, while loyal to the company and strict in the performance of his duties as an Inspector, had the reputation of dealing fairly by the men under him. General Superintendent McCormick of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said Shaw had previously worked for the traction company in Newark, N. J.

When he first was employed by the Brooklyn company he acted as a motorman. As he had had experience as an electrician, he soon was made an Inspector on the bridge. Then he was appointed Inspector on the Sea Beach Road division. His references were first class, including letters from Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Capt. D. D. Wheeler of the United States Army. Shaw's qualifications, said Superintendent McCormick, fitted him for a higher place than that of Railroad Inspector.

The same comment was made last night by a conductor on the Third Avenue line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. "I know Mr. Shaw well," he said. "He was a hard-working, faithful employe. He did his duty, and he expected every one else to do the same. He never made complaints except when they were deserved. He was a strange man to be content with the job of an Inspector. He was fitted for better work than that."

There is no truth in the story circulated yesterday that the letter of resignation received by the company from Shaw on Aug. 7 was a forgery. He wrote the letter, and had apparently what to him were good reasons for so doing, although he did not explain them in his resignation.

Division Superintendent Bolen of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, under whom Shaw was employed, said he was one of the most loyal men on the line. He worked overtime during the strike, and did all in his power to keep the cars running on schedule time. On Aug. 2 he was so exhausted by his hard work that he asked for a two-days' leave of absence. He said that he was in need of a short rest. As the road was short of men at the time Superintendent Bolen had to deny his request.

On Sunday night, Aug. 6, the last time Shaw worked on the road, he reported one of the conductors as having failed to observe the fare indicator. Shaw, however, had forgotten to take the number of the car, and this seemed to annoy him. He then left the railroad depot saying that he would get the car number. He did not return. Next day his resignation was received. The brown satchel in which he carried his luncheon was left at the car depot, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and he did not draw his last week's salary.

The officials of the Providence and Fall River steamboats and of the New Haven line, which also runs boats to Providence, were asked yesterday if any of their passengers were missed on trips made between Aug. 6 and Aug. 10. They answered that no one was missed. There was no disturbance of any kind, they said, on any of their boats during the period named. A person going to Narragansett Pier from Providence, it was said, would probably take a steamboat named the Mount Hope, which makes a daily trip between those points. If Shaw was killed on the water while going from Providence to Narragansett Pier, the crime might have been committed on one of these smaller boats.

Shaw's body will not be brought to Brooklyn, but will be buried to-day at Providence, R. I., where his uncle, Gen. James Shaw, lives. So far as can be ascertained, Shaw was in good spirits when he left his brother-in-law's house on Aug. 7. No one has been found who can tell anything about his movements since then.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 14.—Coroner Burns of this place requested Acting Attorney General Stearns to-day to sanction an inquest into the death of F. H. Shaw of Brooklyn, whose body was found Friday morning on Scarborough Beach. Mr. Burns said this afternoon that a private inquest would probably be held on Wednesday. He stated that, in his opinion, Shaw was killed on some passenger steamer, as it would be very difficult to carry and cast overboard a body on any other craft.

Stillman Wilson of the Point Judith Life-Saving Station, who found the body, stated to-day he believed Mr. Shaw was tied and weighted, because his murderers feared that life was not wholly extinct. It is apparent that more than one man had a hand in the deed, or at least had known of it, and detectives will begin an investigation immediately.

A DARING STEEPLE PAINTER.

Big Crowd Watched Ward, Who Has Survived Three Falls.

Hundreds of persons gathered in the vicinity of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue yesterday and watched a man who was gilding the cross on the steeple of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The cross surmounts a spire, and is 217 feet above the level of the street. The man looked like a bird perching on the cross. The painter was Clarence E. Ward of Dayton, Ohio, one of the most noted steeple painters in the United States. He is about forty years old.

Ward has had but three falls in the twenty-three years he has been painting steeples. In 1887 he fell from the roof of a church in Brazil, Ind., forty-five feet, but escaped with a few bruises. At Loveland, Ohio, he fell sixty-five feet from a church steeple. He broke through two platforms, but was not seriously injured. In 1895, at Dayton, Ohio, he fell from the top of St. Elizabeth's Hospital to the street below, a distance of ninety feet. He landed hands foremost, and broke both arms, but saved his life.

Reforms in City Institutions.

An investigating committee from the New York Prison Association has been making a tour of New York City institutions for the purpose of acquiring information looking to reforms, to be presented at the convention of the National Association in Hartford, Conn., on Sept. 23. Reports were yesterday forwarded to Gov. Roosevelt. While no information relative to these reports could be obtained at the rooms of the association, at 135 East Fifteenth Street, it was rumored that affairs in some of the institutions were conducted in a way that would call forth sharp criticism.

Ask Aid for a Poor Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 wherewith to provide shelter for a poor widow, a foreigner, whose impaired eyesight hinders her from making more than the barest living for herself and two little girls. If the money asked for be furnished the little family can be kept together, and by the help of those as poor as themselves life can be made endurable. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

WORTHLESS ENGLISH DRAFTS.

Alleged Conspiracy Unearthed at Boston to Flood That City, New York, and Other Places with Them.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—An alleged conspiracy to flood this city, New York, and other cities with worthless English sight drafts appearing to have been accepted by a London commission firm, has been brought to light as a result of the arrest of Frank E. Holliday of Turner's Falls, Mass., who, it is claimed, is the principal operator here. Holliday was released in the local police court to-day on a charge of forging the name of the firm of James Wilson & Co. of London, but was rearrested by the United States Post Office authorities for illegally using the mails. Later he was held under $1,000 for a further hearing Thursday before United States Commissioner Fiske.

The alleged plot was brought to light by the stock brokerage firm of Searles & Co. of this city, who on July 3 received by mail a letter from Holliday dated Turner's Falls, Mass., inclosing an English sight draft for £200, dated June 14, 1899, which apparently had been accepted by James Wilson & Co., commission merchants, 21 Harp Lane, London, and payable at the Cheque Bank, London. Holliday asked the firm to place the draft to his credit for $900, with the understanding that he would not draw on it until it had matured.

Searles & Co. were suspicious of the proposition and called upon Chief Watts, who communicated with the London police and learned that Wilson & Co., a small firm, had no account at the Cheque Bank, and that they denied having any transactions with Holliday.

Later it was learned that Paine, Webber & Co., C. H. Cameron & Co., and F. A. Rogers of this city had received drafts by mail bearing date of June 14, and all stamped "Accepted" with requests for credit in various sums.

Holliday was arrested at Turner's Falls. When examined by Chief Inspector Watts he showed a number of letters from Wilson & Co., in which Holliday was instructed to purchase a rubber stamp used for accepting drafts bearing the name of the firm, and that Wilson & Co. were to have a commission on all transactions. When questioned, Holliday admitted that the paper was worthless.

Chief Watts states that he is reasonably certain that a large quantity of this paper has been circulated in New York.

THE PRESIDENT GOES YACHTING.

Spent the Whole Day on the Elfrida and Enjoyed Himself.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 14.—The President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Private Secretary Cortelyou, Chief Clerk Foster, and others left Bluff Point Wharf this morning at 11 o'clock on the Elfrida. They did not return to the Hotel Champlain until 5:30 o'clock this evening. The party had luncheon on board the yacht, and, as the day was a charming one, the long ride or the lake was much enjoyed.

To-morrow morning the President will visit the Summer School grounds, and in the evening Secretary of State Hay will arrive here for a conference with him.

Among those who called upon the President to-day was John Martin, who has been Special Deputy Commissioner of Customs, District of Champlain, for thirty years.

BANNER FROM THE KAISER.

Emperor William's Gift to the Krieger Bund, in Session at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—"Hoch, hoch, hoch der Kaiser!" This was the shout of thousands of Germans at Sharpshooters' Park when Henry Hachmeister, President of the Veterans' Society of the German Army, read the dispatch from the Acting German Ambassador to the Bundes Krieger Verein that Emperor William had presented a banner to the society. The dispatch, dated "Bar Harbor, Aug. 13, 1899," was written in German, and was signed "Von Mumm, Acting German Ambassador." The following is a translation:

"It is a great satisfaction for me to notify you, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that he has presented to the central organization of the German soldiers in America a banner, and his order that the same is to be held one year in succession by the societies of the Krieger Bund. The banner will be sent as soon as made, and will be in Chicago inside of two months."

Since 1895, when the Germans in Chicago celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Franco-Prussian war, no such large gathering of Germans has taken place in Chicago. Delegates are present from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City, Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, St. Joseph, Mo.; Columbus, Ohio; Little Rock, Portland, Oregon, and many other cities.

WOMAN GORED BY A COW.

Animal Fell Upon Her, Pinning Her to the Ground.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Annie Yorke of Riverside was gored by a cow this morning, and received painful injuries which, however, it is thought will not result seriously. Mrs. Yorke entered the field in which a cow was grazing with a young calf, and approaching the calf fed it and petted it. The cow apparently thinking that some harm was likely to come to her calf became infuriated and charged upon Mrs. Yorke. Mrs. Yorke heard the animal approaching and started to run, but was overtaken and knocked down by the cow, one of whose horns entered Mrs. Yorke's scalp, making a wound several inches long. The cow stumbled over Mrs. Yorke as she lay upon the ground, and fell upon her breast with considerable force, badly bruising her.

Neither Mrs. Yorke nor the cow was able to rise as the cow's hoofs were tangled in Mrs. Yorke's skirts as it lay upon her. Mrs. Yorke's screams attracted the attention of two men, who held the cow by the horns while some one else pulled Mrs. Yorke out from under it. Mrs. Yorke was taken to her home and a physician was summoned. The cow has always been gentle and inoffensive.

May Be Charged with Kidnapping.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Samuel Peterson, a farmhand, aged sixty years, was arrested on the Albany Street bridge this morning. Peterson was trying to compel a six-year-old boy named Paul Kane to accompany him. Citizens tried to interfere, but Peterson told them it was all right, and, drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot anybody who interfered with him. Patrolman Faulkner disarmed and arrested him. Peterson was sent to jail for thirty days, charged with carrying concealed weapons. It is said the boy's parents will make a complaint against him for attempted kidnapping.

A Gateman Held for Woman's Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—George Miller, gateman at the New York Avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where Mrs. Therese A. McMurdo was killed last night while driving to her home, was arrested to-day and is detained at Police Headquarters pending an investigation. Miller is eighty-two years old, and is much affected by the tragedy. He claims that when he saw the woman driving toward the crossing he waved her back, but that she paid no attention to him. The authorities claim that he was criminally negligent in not lowering the gates.

Fatally Stabbed in a Fight.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Peter Morris, a workman employed by the New Jersey Zinc Company, died here in a hospital to-day of stab wounds received in a fight with two Hungarian brothers last Thursday over a pail of beer. Peter and his brother Edward tried to take a pail of beer away from the two Hungarians, whose name is supposed to be Sagastica, and in a fight which followed Peter Morris was badly stabbed in the throat and his brother Edward was stabbed in the breast. Edward may recover. The Hungarians have escaped.

Newark Woman Fatally Burned.

NEWARK, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Jane Harding, fifty years old, of 440 Mulberry Street, was badly burned this morning, and will die of her injuries. Mrs. Harding had built a fire in a small stone furnace out of doors and was engaged in the task of making soft soap, when her clothing caught fire.

Death in a California Hotel Fire.

RED BLUFF, Cal., Aug. 14.—The hotel at Tuscan Springs, near here, has been destroyed by fire. One life was lost and the property was damaged to the extent of about $40,000.

LOOKS LIKE A MURDER CASE.

The Lower Portion of a Man's Body Washed Up on the Sound Beach at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 14.—A portion of a man's body was washed up on the beach of the Sound north of this place this morning. It is suspected that the man was murdered, and the Coroner has summoned a jury and adjourned the hearing until Friday night in the hope that something may develop in the meantime.

The section of the body found is that from the waist down. It had been in the water some time, and was badly decomposed. Judging from the section found the man weighed about 165 pounds. The body appears to have been well nourished, and what little clothing remains seems to indicate that the man was well dressed. There is a pair of Russia tan shoes on the feet. The socks are of fine texture. They are a dark plaid, the body of the goods being black and the stripes red and green. On one leg there is a section of the leg of a pair of balbriggan drawers. With the exception of the shoes, socks, and the piece of underwear the portion of the body found was nude. Tied to the left leg there is a piece of clothesline. Its free end appears to have been chafed off, as if it had rubbed against a rock. The body appears to have been cut squarely off at the waist. This might have been done by the paddles or screws of passing steamers, but the fact that the trousers are missing is taken as indicating that the body must have been handled after death.

There is little hope that the identity of the man will ever be discovered. Decomposition has reached such a stage that any marks that existed have disappeared. The rope about the leg is taken as one of the chief indications of foul play. It is thought this was used to fasten a weight to the leg and that when decomposition set in and the body floated the action of the water worked the rope against a stone until it was cut in two. So far as can be ascertained there are no marks of violence.

MAY SOLVE A MURDER CASE.

Body Found Near Jamesburg Probably that of Patrick Cronin.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Detectives connected with Prosecutor Voorhees's office have been busy for some time looking up various clues to the identity of the man whose body was found in a cranberry bog near Jamesburg some months ago. It is now believed that the body was that of Patrick Cronin of Millstone. Cronin has been missing from his home since January last.

Cronin was the stepfather of Reuben Strickland, who, with George Day, is now serving a term in State prison for burglary. It is alleged that Strickland has hinted that he could make some startling disclosures about the body that was found in the swamps. Cronin had considerable money. The skull of the body found near Jamesburg had been crushed, and there is no doubt that the case was one of murder.

Mastodon Bones Found Near Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Some bones of a mastodon were unearthed to-day on the farm of Fred W. Schaefer, three miles from Newburg, while workmen were digging a ditch through marl and blue clay. The skull, with huge teeth, a tusk seven feet long and eight inches in diameter, a number of ribs and parts of vertebrae have been uncovered. Workmen will make further search. The bones are in a fair state of preservation. A number of similar specimens have been found in Orange County, the finest being discovered near this same place in 1845.

Sing Sing Convict Attempts Suicide.

SING SING, Aug. 14.—A New York convict in the State prison, serving a term of four years and six months for grand larceny under the name of John Doe, but whose real name is Arthur Michaels, attempted to commit suicide by hanging in his cell last night, but was discovered, and is now in the hospital at the prison, and will recover. Michaels is serving his second term here, and has been despondent for some time.

An Historic Church Being Demolished

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—One of the oldest churches in this section is being demolished to make room for a new edifice. It is known as the Old Methodist Church of Oxen Hill, situated a few miles from the city, in Princess George County, Md., and has been regarded as a landmark for more than a century. It was constructed of brick brought from England through the efforts of the planters of that section. In ante-bellum days a portion of the church was set aside for slaves.

Costly Musical Instruments Lost.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—The house occupied by Verdi Beyos, a Norwegian composer, and containing many valuable instruments and manuscripts, was destroyed by fire with its contents this morning. A grand piano, valued at $1,000, two harps, each worth $1,000, and a valuable violin, were burned, besides a lot of music. Mr. Beyos was with Sousa for two seasons.

Chicagoan Kills His Wife and Himself

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Thomas Houlihan, cashier for a packing house, shot and killed his wife early to-day, and committed suicide. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause.

ACCUSED OF HORSE STEALING.

Young Man, Who Said He Was the Son of A. H. Brownell, Arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A well-dressed young man known as W. E. Davis is under arrest here accused of horse stealing. Three weeks ago he turned up in the interior of Dutchess County and obtained work on a farm. He told his employer that he was the son of the Secretary of the Sterling Manufacturing Company of Elizabeth, N. J., and communicated with H. Brownell, 429 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, who sent him clothing and money. A week ago, his employer says, he stole a horse and wagon, sold it in Poughkeepsie, and disappeared.

He was arrested at the Grand Central Station, New York, Saturday night on a telegram from the Elizabeth police. Since his arrest he denies all that he told his employer, and says he would rather go to prison than disclose his family connection.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.—A. H. Brownell, Secretary of the Sterling Manufacturing Company, was seen this evening at his residence, 429 Morris Avenue, relative to the young man under arrest at Poughkeepsie who said he was his son. Mr. Brownell said the young man was not his son, to the best of his belief. The young man gives his name as W. E. Davis. Mr. Brownell said the case was a surprise to him. He has three sons. Two of them were in the house. The third, who is troubled with a spinal disease, is traveling for his health. He is well supplied with money. Where this son was at present Mr. Brownell said he did not know exactly, as the young man traveled from place to place. Mr. Brownell said it was unlikely that his son would steal a horse, not only because he was not that kind of a young man, but also because his spinal trouble made it unlikely. Mr. Brownell will go to Poughkeepsie to see who the young man is.

A GREAT CRICKET GAME.

England Scores 435 Runs for Four Wickets Down in Australian Game.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The London papers are full of praise for the stand made by the English against the Australians in cricket.

The fifth and last test match began to-day at Kensington Oval, in the presence of 30,000 spectators. The weather was fine. England won the toss, went to bat, and, when an adjournment was made for lunch, had scored 149 runs with no wickets down. At the close of play England had scored 435 runs for four wickets down.

Remarkable Feat at Cricket.

One of the most extraordinary feats ever accomplished in a cricket match was performed recently in England, when two brothers—W. L. and R. E. Foster—each scored two separate centuries in the same match. The game was between Worcestershire and Hampshire, and was played at Worcester. In the first innings of Worcestershire W. L. Foster scored 140 and R. E. Foster 134, and in the second innings W. L. Foster made 172, not out, and R. E. Foster 101, not out. This performance is without precedent in the whole history of the game.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Won from the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds.

VISITORS LED FOR A TIME

Ohioans Hit Gettig in the Fifth—Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia Are Also Victorious.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	64	34	.653
Boston	61	36	.629
Philadelphia	61	39	.610
Baltimore	58	39	.598
Cincinnati	54	42	.563
Chicago	53	44	.546
St. Louis	54	45	.545
Pittsburg	49	51	.490
Louisville	42	55	.433
New York	40	54	.426
Washington	35	64	.354
Cleveland	17	85	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cleveland, 6.
Brooklyn, 4; Louisville, 2.
Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 3.
Baltimore, 14; Pittsburg, 9.
St. Louis-Washington game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Washington.

The Clevelands made things interesting for the New Yorks in the last inning of the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and came within one run of tying the score. This was probably due to a little overconfidence on the part of Gettig, the locals' pitcher. He settled down after three consecutive hits were made off his delivery.

The game until the last inning was dull. The locals went about their work as if it was only a question of how many runs they would win by, and, on the other hand, the Clevelands acted as though they knew a defeat was inevitable. The few hundred spectators who could work up enough interest to watch Cleveland try to play ball seemed to be in a trance. This lasted until the Clevelands took it into their heads to make a bluff at least. The bluff woke up the crowd and set the local players to playing real baseball.

Hughey, who pitched for the Clevelands, had an abundance of speed, but that was all. Gettig, except in the last inning, kept his opponents' hits well scattered. Errors by Davis and O'Brien helped the visitors to most of their runs in the fifth inning, and enabled them to hold the lead for awhile. These two players, however, fully redeemed themselves by timely hitting and clever baserunning. O'Brien batted in one run and scored three himself, being helped across the plate each time by Davis's batting. Harley and Dowd came into collision in the eighth inning, but aside from a shaking up, escaped uninjured. Parke Wilson, the New York catcher, assisted Umpire Emslie yesterday, McDonald, Umpire Emslie's assistant, failing to appear. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n,cf..	1	4	0	0		Dowd, cf...	1	3	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf..3	1	2	0	0		Quinn, 2b..	1	1	2	3	0
Grady, 3b...0	1	0	1	0		Harley, lf..1	1	1	1	0	1
Davis, ss....0	0	3	4	1		Sullivan, 3b.1	2	1	2	1	0
Doyle, 1b...0	0	9	1	0		M'Allister,rf.0	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.1	1	3	3	0		Tucker, 1b..0	0	9	1	0	0
Foster, rf...2	1	1	0	0		Lockh'd, ss.0	1	1	2	2	0
Warner, c...0	2	4	0	0		Sugden, c..0	0	5	3	0	
Gettig, p....0	1	1	5	0		Hughey, p..2	3	0	1	1	
Total.....7	11	27	14	2		Total.....6	11	24	16	3	

New York	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	..	—7
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	—6

First base by errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 8. Base on balls—Off Gettig, 3; off Hughey, 4. Struck out—By Gettig, 2; by Hughey, 3. Three-base hit—Gleason. Two-base hit—Dowd. Sacrifice hit—Grady. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, O'Brien, Foster. Double plays—Quinn, Lockhead, and Tucker; Sugden and Lockhead. Passed balls—Sugden, 2. Wild pitch—Hughey. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Wilson.

BROOKLYNS BEAT LOUISVILLES.

The Home Team Won 11 of 14 Games Played With the Kentuckians.

The Brooklyns won their last game of the season with the Louisvilles at Washington Park yesterday, after a close struggle. The Brooklyns won eleven of the fourteen games played with the Louisvilles. Umpire Swartwood made a peculiar decision in the sixth inning. Farrell hit a fly that Clark held momentarily, but he dropped the ball in starting to throw. Swartwood allowed the out. The Brooklyns scored the winning runs after that, so that the decision did not affect the result. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf.....0	0	3	0	0		Jones, cf...	1	1	3	0	0
Clark, lf....0	0	2	0	1		Keeler, rf...1	3	2	0	0	
Leach, 3b...1	2	2	2	0		Kelley, lf...0	2	4	0	0	
Wagner, rf..0	1	3	0	0		Daly, 2b....0	2	1	2	0	
Ritchie, 2b..0	0	1	2	0		Anderson,3b.0	1	1	0	0	
M. Kelly, 1b.0	0	5	0	1		Dahlen, ss..1	2	3	3	0	
Zimmer, c...0	0	1	3	0		Casey, 3b...1	2	2	2	0	
Cling'n, ss..1	1	3	3	0		Farrell, c...0	0	4	0	0	
Cun'ham, p..0	0	1	1	0		Kennedy, p..0	0	0	3	0	
Total ...2	5	24	9	3		Total ...4	12	27	10	0	

Louisville	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	..	—4

Home run—Leach. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By Kennedy, 4. Sacrifice hit—Cunningham. Stolen bases—Wagner, Anderson. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Cunningham, 1. Double play—Clingman and M. Kelly. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and McDonald.

Baltimore, 14; Pittsburg, 9.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The Baltimores made a grand rally against the Pittsburgers to-day in the third inning, when, with the score 7 to 0 against them, they batted Tannehill out of the box. Sparks did not fare much better. Score:

Pittsburg	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	—	9		
Baltimore	0	0	8	5	1	0	..	—	14		

Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill, Sparks, and Schriver; Baltimore, McGinnity, McKenna, Howell, and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The Chicagos outbatted and outfielded the Philadelphias to-day, but an unlucky inning in which the visitors made two errors and the locals three hits allowed Philadelphia to win. Score:

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	..	—	6

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Donahue; Philadelphia, Bernhard and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Phillips, the visitors' pitcher, became unsteady in the seventh inning to-day after two were out, and gave two bases on balls, which, with two singles and Duffy's double, clinched the game for Boston. A lightning triple play in the first prevented Boston from scoring. With three on bases, Steinfeldt brought down Collins's liner, touched third, and threw to McPhee, retiring the side. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	..	—	8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	3

Base hits—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Cincinnati, Phillips and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—To-day's races resulted:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Mal, 111 pounds, (Spencer,) even, first; Exit, 111, (Maher,) 5 to 1, second; Belle of Troy, 111, (H. Evans,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:43⅘. Halo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Tar Hill, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, first; Decimal, 90, (J. Daly,) 4 to 1, second; Post Haste, 96, (R. Lewis,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16⅘. The Rush, Dunblane, Miss Dede, and Barney F. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-eighth miles. Meadowthorpe, 106 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 1, first; Blueaway, 110, (Maher,) 1 to 2, second; Bean Ideal, 103, (Bullman,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:55. Hanwell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Kinnikinnic, 116 pounds, (Spencer,) 9 to 10, first; St. Clair, 119, (Maher,) 3½ to 1, second; Sky Scraper, 100, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. The Star of Bethlehem, Clonsilla, Doctor Nombula, and Ben Hadad also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Gruble, 103 pounds, (Maher,) 1 to 2, first; Mynheer, 102, (Kuhn,) 10 to 1, second; Frandee, 102, (Burns,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. Lavega, Monometallist, Kickumbob, and Her Ladyship also ran.

Entries for Tuesday.

Following are the entries for Tuesday's races:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. L'Alouette, 112 pounds; Azucena and Hurly Burly, 109 each; Souchon and Lady Lindsay, 102 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Five and a half furlongs. Sardine, Handicapper, and Laureates, 107 pounds each; Miss Shanley and The Amazon, 106 each; Innovator and Lignite, 105 each; Boundless, 104; Pirate J., Angle, and Federalist, 102 each; Flamora, 101; Maple, 99; Ciales, 97; Fleeting Moments, 94.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Athamas, 116 pounds; Nearest and Mariti, 111 each; Sun Up and Cabrilio, 106 each; Bob White and Trianon, 103 each; Red Spider, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Eugenia Wicks and Lady Mitchell, 107 pounds each; The Dauphin, 106; Meehanus, 105; Pearsall, 104; Utopia and Judge Wardell 103 each; Tyran, 102; Nicholas, 101; Miss Marion and Chivalrous, 100; Our Breezy and Princess Margaret, 97; Rinaldo and Decide, 94; Dolly Welthoff, 91; Winnepresa, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Kensington Hurdle Handicap. Two miles. Premier, 156 pounds; Adolph Spreckles, 152; Semper Ego and Forget, 148 each; Ben Eder, 147; Three Forks, 143; Julius Caesar, 140; Horseplay, 130.

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Play for the National Championship to Begin on the Casino Courts To-morrow—A Good Entry List.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The annual struggle for the National championship at lawn tennis opens here to-morrow morning on the courts of the Casino. All day to-day the experts, with rackets under their arms, have been gathering from every direction, and the Mecca of all good lawn tennis players is rapidly filling up with the best talent the country affords.

Although the entry list is smaller this season than usual, the draw includes the names of all the crack players of the country, with the single exception of the famous ex-champion, "Bob" Wrenn, who had been expected to play up to within a week or two. The physical weakness that has resulted from his constant relapses from the Cuban fever he contracted last Summer during his experience with the Rough Riders will prevent his playing any tennis matches this season.

A disappointment waited for the enthusiasts here this afternoon, however—the announcement that Larned would not play, although his name was entered and drawn. He, too, was with Roosevelt's men in Cuba, and whether from that or some other cause, he has been suffering for several weeks with rheumatism in his knees, and it has grown worse within the last few days, so that he has decided not to play again this season. Without either Larned or Wrenn, however, the entry list this year is even stronger than last season, and the matches promise quite as good sport, if not better.

Besides all the leaders who have been prominent in the last few seasons, Huntington Chase, the two veteran experts, are entered again. So also is Collins, who is rated by many to be the strongest player in the West. Bond and Collins, the two Chicagoans, arrived to-day, as did almost all of the crack Eastern players.

Another disappointment is caused by the recent accident to Allen, the Yale champion, who fell on the court in practice last week, and sprained his ankle. Allen is one of the Yale team that won the Western championship in doubles last month, and he and Hackett were expected to meet Davis and Ward, the Eastern champion pair, in the final match to-morrow to select a pair of challengers for the National championship. In fact, a notice had already been posted saying that the East vs. West match would be played to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, but later in the afternoon the programme was altered by Dr. Dwight, the official referee. Allen telegraphed on, asking to have the match postponed until Friday morning, and Dr. Dwight agreed to make the change. According to the present programme, the challenge match between Ware and Sheldon, last year's winners of the championship, and their challengers, will be played on Saturday.

Everything is in readiness for the opening matches, and play will begin to-morrow morning in the preliminary and first rounds of the championship singles. The most important matches to be played in these rounds are those between Wright and Sheldon, Fischer and George Wrenn, Paret and Chase, Bidlong and Ward, and Huntington and McKittrick. The veteran Chase has asked to have his first match postponed until Wednesday, and he will meet Paret then, but all of the others will play tomorrow morning.

The Casino turf never looked to be in better condition, and the players who were practising on the courts there this afternoon declared they were in far better shape than last season. A second grand stand has also been built to accommodate the crowd of spectators expect and every preparation has been made for a week of good sport.

Swedish-American Athletic Union.

An organization which, it is expected, will develop into a powerful union of athletes of Swedish nationality, has been formed in Brooklyn, and named the Swedish-American Athletic Union of the United States. It has been organized chiefly through the efforts of Henry Staberg, a member of the Swedish Sporting and Athletic Club of Brooklyn, who has been in correspondence with the different Swedish athletic clubs in the country for several months. The organization was effected at meetings of delegates from a number of these clubs, held Saturday and yesterday at 535 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Staberg has been elected President.

Golf Contest for Cup at Englewood.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 14.—In the putting and approaching contest for association members, eighteen holes, for the Captain's Cup, held at the Englewood Golf Club Aug. 9, the following scored third, second, and first points, respectively, toward the cup: Miss L. D. Smith, 29, 26—55; Mrs. J. A. Wells, 27, 31—58; Miss M. Barber, 29, 32—61.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business of Interest at Private Contract—One Partition Sale in the Auction Room.

E. De

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ST. JOHN, WAVECREST AND CEDARHURST.

35, 37, 39 & 41 E. 50TH ST.

Elegant, well lighted and ventilated and handsomely decorated Apartments, containing seven rooms and bath; equipped with every modern convenience; steam heated and hall service; rents, $40 to $65 per month.

JANITOR, ON PREMISES.

LUXURIOUS APARTMEMTS.

NINE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
FIREPROOF BUILDING (NEW).
EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.
Central Park West, Corner 86th Street.
$2,000 TO $2,400.
APPLY TO SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

A CORONADO A

New, fire-proof; corner Park Av. and 81st St. Apartments of 6 to 15 bright, sunny rooms; elevator service; electric light; fuel for cooking included; $60 and upward.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. and 7:50 A. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica. Parlor Cars via Utica. For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St. 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks. Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, LAND. CHAS. E. LEE. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

OPEN ALL YEAR AROUND.

An ideal Summer home; NO MOSQUITOES ! ! elevation 900 feet; health-giving air; spring water; farm connected; first-class dairy; wooded shade and picturesque; large lawn, GOLF COURSE, bowling alley, billiards; ideal roads for bicycling and driving. Under a new management, the entire house has been thoroughly renovated and modern sanitary plumbing and drainage, gas, &c.; unsurpassed table.

LEON COTTENTIN, Manager.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL,

West End, N. J.
European Plan, Suites with Bath, etc.
GOLF COURSE.
Special Rates for August and September.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Mgr.,
Prop. THE SHOREMAN, Washington, D. C.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

Hotel, Cottages, and Inn.

UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE AND NEW BOULEVARD. OPEN TO THE HOTEL. NEW STABLES AND NEW COTTAGES. GOLF LINKS.
TELEPHONE 21A, LONG BEACH.
—A. E. DICK, Proprietor.—
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y

Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 15.
SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop's.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop's.
Pamphlets on application.

REST. RECREATION AND RESTORATION TO HEALTH.

THE GLEN SPRINGS.

A Health Resort and Hotel of the highest class. Ideal location overlooking thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Mineral waters unequalled. New Bath House. All approved forms of Hydrotherapy and Electricity. Well-kept Golf Links. Illustrated book free.
WILLIAM E. LEFFINGWELL, President.
Watkins, N. Y.

NEW GRAND HOTEL.

WESTERN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Accommodates 600. Open until late in Sept. Special rates for September. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to Hotel Grounds. Elevation, 2,500 feet. FOUR HOURS from New York. New steamheated Swimming Pool.
S. J. CORWELL, Manager.
Summit Mountain P. O. Ulster Co., N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The Kensington.

H. A. & W. F. BANG, Proprietors.
OPEN JUNE 24TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
New York Office, Sturtevant House.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

THE KITTATINNY.

OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

HIGH ELEVATION, EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL, 75 minutes from Wall Street; noted for healthfulness; no mosquitoes; every attraction for refined American guests; accommodate 100; no bar; open until Sept. 20; two in room, $20 to $30. GLEN TOWER, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. Silleck.....Manager
Oriental Hotel
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager
THE DEER'S HEAD INN, FORMERLY THE Mansion House.—Address for terms and illustrated booklet C. A. FERRISS, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

HOTELS.

THE FLORENCE,

4th Ave. and 18th St., Union Square.
Absolutely fireproof. Excellent cuisine. Apartments furnished or unfurnished.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A. Everett Stone, graduate of Yale and Columbia, for twelve years engaged in tutoring students for college. Address 316 West 56th St.

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WE PRINT EVERYTHING.—We furnish 2,000 printed note sheets, good linen paper, for $3.25; that's our specialty. D. A. HUESBCH & Co., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT
LONG BRANCH.

☞ ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS. ☜
FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, and the MAMMOTH STEAMER.
REPUBLIC and the **COLUMBIA**

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,)	Leave Long Branch.
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.
The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.
The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.
The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.
Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, stanch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.
There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.
Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.
To travel on them is to know them. To know them is to like them.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, and 10:50, 11:50 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast river steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. Unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. (12.30), 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 33d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 33d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1, 2 P. M. and Cortlandt St., 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot W. 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
Leave (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
Leave (new) Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
KINGS CO. "L," BRIGHTON & L. I. R. R. From MANHATTAN BEACH 7:30 A. M. and Half Hourly throughout entire Day until 12:00 o'clock midnight,
from BROOKLYN BRIDGE 7:45 A. M. and Half Hourly until 11:15 P. M.
Trains Stop Only at CITY HALL, FRANKLIN AV., CLARKSON ST. & SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
FARE 15 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. Week days, 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M.; Week days, M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Fulton Ferry Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock, leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

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FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9.20 to 12.20, then every 20 minutes until 6.20, then every 40 minutes until 10.20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

DRY GOODS.

THE LIBERT PERFUMES ARE STANDARD of excellence. We have lots of new creation, most delicious, lasting, chic, and characteristic, at decidedly lowest prices. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By practical, working gardener; large experience in all branches of gardening, including laying out and planting of new place; Scotch; married; no children. Gardener, Box 3, Little Silver, N. J.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUDORNE METHOD, 846 6th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 997 Columbus.

MASON.—Edward Regan, mason contractor; boiler and engine setting a specialty; storage for machinery. 366 West 15th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED—A first-class architectural draughtsman; must be a good designer and colorist. Address Ohio, care E. G. Soltmann, 119 Fulton St., New York.

WANTED—An experienced collector for New York and Brooklyn; bond required. Address, stating age, experience, and references, C. D., Box 197 Times.

WANTED—Two pattern makers; good wages. Apply Edison Laboratory, Orange, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN B. SMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,351.
To the creditors of John B. Smith of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said John B. Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the first day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 15th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL BACH, Bankrupt.—No. 1,128.
Notice is hereby given that Michael Bach, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.
Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Afrom Kwatt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated Aug. 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEWIS GOLDSMITH, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Lewis Goldsmith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated August 14, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIOT E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, on Page 478.
Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 406, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.
The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,166, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

West End Avenue.

20 ft.	
102 ft. 2 in.	102 ft. 2 in.
70 ft.	20 ft.

No. 257 West 74th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,780.65, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $382.30, with interest from July 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $505.20, and interest.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, vs. CARRIE M. VERMILYA and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, distant thirty (30) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue; and running thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, on Page 478.
Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 406, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.
The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,166, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale;

No. 474 West 144th Street.

Amsterdam Avenue

20 feet.	17.6	
Centre line...	99.11	80.11
	17.6	....of the block.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $12,016.67, with interest thereon from the 6th day of August, 1899, and $350.47 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and croton water rates, which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $295.54.
Dated New York, August 10th 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
au14-2aw4wM&Th

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskuss & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. RIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh21-law6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ap18-law6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. HARRY MEEK, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-law6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.
jy11-law6mTu

HOWELL, WILLIAM E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin Howell, Amelia Garson, Charles Howell, Catherine B. Howell, Henriette Garson, Frederick B. Garson, Augustus Gerald H. Gray, Frederick Gray, and Elizabeth Gray, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM E. HOWELL, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Edwin Howell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William E. Howell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.] JAMES FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au15-1aw7wTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. HARRY MEEK, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-law6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.
jy11-law6mTu

HOWELL, WILLIAM E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin Howell, Amelia Garson, Charles Howell, Catherine B. Howell, Henriette Garson, Frederick B. Garson, Augustus Gerald H. Gray, Frederick Gray, and Elizabeth Gray, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM E. HOWELL, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Edwin Howell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William E. Howell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au15-1aw4wTu&s1

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sheppard & Prentiss, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-law6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JOHN McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 68 Wall Street, New York City. my2-law6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York.
my9-law6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
ma21-law6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-law6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SMITH'S SONS, WARD B.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of WARD B. SMITH'S SONS, assigned to William J. Underwood, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York. (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 20th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William J. Underwood, assignee of the above-named Ward B. Smith's Sons, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice of the said court, this 14th day of August, 1899.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
ARTHUR NEVILLE, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
au15-1aw4wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 6th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.
—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.
CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OSWALD J. MARTIN, plaintiff, against JOHN S. LEES, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, July 8d, 1899.
AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office and Office Address No. 74 Elm Street, New York City.
To the defendant named in the within summons:
Take notice that upon your default judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, with costs.—July 10th, 1899.
AMBROSE H. PURDY,

POLICE BRIBERY CHARGED

Officer W. H. Duggan Accused of Inducing a Woman to Pay $400.

PRESIDENT YORK'S NAME USED

His Alleged Brother-in-Law Said to Have Promised Roger Sheedy a Position on the Force.

Patrolman William H. Duggan of the Bronx Park Station was tried before President York of the Police Board yesterday afternoon on a charge preferred by Mrs. Bridget Sheedy of 352 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street that he made an arrangement last year with her to get her husband, Roger, appointed on the police force through a man named Hart for a consideration of $400. The case was to have been tried last Tuesday, but Mrs. Sheedy and her husband failed to appear, and sent a letter saying that they wished to withdraw the complaint. A detective went to their home yesterday and accompanied the couple to Headquarters. After they arrived there Sheedy and his wife made one of two attempts to leave the building, but President York had several policemen watching them, and they were prevented from going.

Mrs. Sheedy was the first witness called. At first the woman was unwilling to testify, and repeatedly told the President that she wished to withdraw the complaint. Mr. York's persistent questions, however, brought forth answers which told the story as alleged by Mrs. Sheedy in her original affidavit. She said that Duggan told her at first that he could get her husband on the police force for $300 through the man Hart, who, he said, was a brother-in-law of President York. Duggan visited her a second time, she testified, and said that she would have to pay $400 to get her husband on the force. Mrs. Sheedy said that after she had been to Headquarters to complain the first time a man claiming to represent Hart called upon her and declared that Duggan was innocent, and that Hart would make good the money she had paid, and also pay her for her trouble if she would not press the complaint. Mr. York was anxious to find out who the man was, but she said she did not know him.

The woman said that her husband had been an applicant for a place on the force at another time, but was rejected on account of defective teeth. Duggan, she said, declared that he would get him appointed if he did not have a tooth in his head. Duggan, she said, told her that Hart was an officer in the Seventy-first Regiment.

When Lawyer Rouss, who defended Duggan, began to cross-examine Mrs. Sheedy he asked questions which tended to discredit her statements. Mrs. Sheedy became angry, and declared that she would not permit Duggan or his lawyer to "make a liar" out of her. She said that she could straighten out the facts, and proceeded to do so, repeating her charges against Duggan with more detail than before. She declared that on May 18, 1898, she drew $400 from the Bank for Savings at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, and by arrangement met Duggan and her husband at Sixty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. She said she gave the $400, which was in $50 bills, to her husband in Duggan's presence, and then Duggan and her husband left her and went into the house at 161 West Sixty-third Street, where Hart lived. When they came out, she said, Duggan told her that she had made a good investment, and that President York would take good care of her husband.

When Roger Sheedy was called to the stand he also was inclined at first to say as little as possible, but Mr. York told him he would have to tell his story and that he would keep him at Headquarters until he did. He corroborated his wife's statement as to receiving $400 from her in Duggan's presence. He said that Duggan took him to Hart and that he paid the money over to Hart while Duggan was in the room in Hart's flat. Hart, he said, told him that he would have a special examination and would be appointed in about two months. Sheedy said he was convinced that Hart and Duggan would get him on the force.

Louis J. Horowitz of 60 Liberty Street was the owner of the flat at 161 West Sixty-third Street in May of last year. He testified that a man named Hart was one of his tenants and he understood that Hart was connected with the Police Department. Hart, he said, had given him that impression. Sergt. McCarthy testified from the blotter that on May 18 of last year Duggan had a day off. An accountant of the Bank for Savings testified that Mrs. Sheedy drew $400 from the bank on the 18th of May.

Duggan then took the stand. He declared that he did not meet Sheedy and his wife on the 18th of May and declared that he was at an outing at City Island on that day. He admitted having talked with Mrs. Sheedy about getting her husband on the force. He said:

"I met Mrs. Sheedy while I was up to my father-in-law's house and she told me about her husband having been rejected when he tried to get appointed. Knowing that I was a policeman she asked me if I couldn't do something for her. As she was one of my father-in-law's tenants I was anxious to be of some service to her and I said that I knew a man named Hart who might be able to help her. Hart kept a roadhouse at One Hundred and First Street and the Boulevard. I made his acquaintance while driving one day. A lot of politicians frequented his place, and I understood that some of the clerks of the Civil Service Board were in the habit of going there. I said that Hart, with his acquaintance with these people, might be able to help Sheedy and that he could probably get the civil service clerks to give him some points.

"Sheedy and his wife wanted to be introduced to Hart, and as he was seldom at his place in the daytime I agreed to take them to his house. This was on the 6th of May. I took Sheedy up stairs, introduced him to Hart, and Hart said he would see the civil service boys and get them to help Sheedy along, so that he would get a good percentage. There was no money paid—not a cent. Money was never talked of between the Sheedys and myself. I simply introduced Sheedy to Hart because he was my father-in-law's tenant and I wanted to help him along."

Mrs. Sheedy produced a letter which she received from Duggan in February of this year, in which Duggan wrote that she should not worry, that Hart was all right and that her husband would soon be called for examination. Duggan admitted having written this letter, but denied that he had told any one that Hart was Mr. York's brother-in-law.

Duggan's brother-in-law, Mr. Converse, testified that on the 18th of May of last year Duggan was with him on an outing at City Island.

Mr. York wanted to know where Hart was, and Duggan said that he had been unable to find him and understood that he was in an asylum in New Jersey.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon, when two more witnesses for the defense will testify.

MAZET WORK NOT ABANDONED

Frank Moss Says Mr. Croker and the Other Democratic Leaders Will Be Called to Testify.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, said yesterday that there was no intention of abandoning the investigation or of allowing it to die by degrees. "The committee will resume its sessions on Sept. 12," he said, "and it will continue to sit until it has accomplished the task it set out to do. Mr. Croker and the other leaders of the Democratic Party will be called to testify later on."

The staff of detectives and clerks at Mr. Moss's office was busily at work yesterday classifying and arranging material for the further prosecution of the inquiry. It is Mr. Moss's intention to devote special attention to the contracts let by the various departments, privately and after public letting, and the tables of his office are loaded with the books and records produced from different city officers in response to the committee's subpoenas. The Dock Department, which was under fire at the recent sessions of the committee, is the only one whose contracts have been gone into very thoroughly. At the forthcoming sittings, it is expected that the other bureaus will be put through a similar test.

Mr. Moss purposes using Capt. Vredenburgh's failure to follow the raid on the poolroom at 141 Fulton Street on Saturday as material for the Mazet committee. He sent a note to the Captain, he said, asking if he would go with the bearer to a poolroom then in operation. Capt. Vredenburgh, Mr. Moss said, told the messenger: "Just tell Mr. Moss I won't do it." Then, after Officer Louris had raided the place, Capt. Vredenburgh's ward man, Hahn, had the men captured in the place, released. "I told them I was prepared to supply complete evidence against the poolroom," said Mr. Moss, "but though I waited for hours in my office, I received no communication from either Hahn or the Captain."

Mr. Moss said the raided poolroom had resumed operations as soon as the police withdrew.

MISS O'DONNELL HELD.

Magistrate Brann Will Let Grand Jury Hear Case of Woman Who Shot Julius Siebert.

Mary H. R. O'Donnell, who shot Julius Siebert, general manager of the Westchester Land Improvement Company, on Friday at his office, 146 Reade Street, was held by Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury. Siebert testified that he accompanied her to a room in his office, and that she shot him without warning while his back was turned. The prisoner testified that she shot him in self-defense.

Siebert said he had known the prisoner for three years, had become interested in her, and had secured her a position as caretaker of a house belonging to the company in Westchester; that at one time, being threatened with the execution of a judgment obtained against him, which was afterward vacated by the courts, he had deeded over the house and grounds to her, and that she had then deeded them back to him. Having recently disposed of the property, and having no more use for a caretaker there, she was notified that her services were no longer required.

The complainant alleged she had once before threatened his life, and that he had taken the pistol away from her, but had given it back to her. When he went to Bedford on business he always lived at the house. In closing up their affairs, in addition to offering her a sum of money for her services as caretaker, he also offered her furniture worth about $800 and twenty shares of stock of the company worth $2,000, the latter consideration being offered her as a settlement of all claims against him, she having threatened to bring suit for breach of promise of marriage. When the papers were ready for signature she refused to sign them.

Miss O'Donnell claims that he had been engaged to her and that she had broken the engagement on account of something she had heard about him, and that the house in Bedford was really hers, having been deeded to her by Siebert for security for the loan of $5,000 in cash. She said she was a professional nurse and had come from England ten years ago, having at that time $1,000 in cash, which she had increased to $5,000 while acting as a nurse at Mount Vernon.

As to what happened just previous to the shooting, only the two principals know, as they were in the room alone. There were a number of witnesses in behalf of Siebert who testified to the subsequent events, which had no particular bearing upon the point at issue as to whether the shooting was in self-defense.

VICTORY FOR A. E. PALMER.

Board of Education Must Not Remove Him Except for Cause.

A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the Board of Education, has won his fight to be retained in that position by the board. Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yesterday granted Mr. Palmer's motion for the continuation of an injunction against the Board of Education to restrain it from removing him from office because of his political opinions or affiliations and from removing him except for cause, and then only by a three-fourths vote of all the members of the board.

Justice Stover decides that the contemplated removal of Mr. Palmer is an illegal act and that the injunction against the board is continued, pendente lite. The Court maintains that Secretary Palmer's place is legally protected by the charter of the greater city.

WELCOME FOR C. D. BELDEN.

Stock Exchange Members Celebrate His Return from a Vacation.

Charles D. Belden of the Stock Exchange went a month ago on a vacation trip to Duluth and the great lakes. Mr. Belden is good natured, enjoys horse play within reasonable limits, and in his career of twenty-nine years as a member of the Exchange has endeared himself to all of his associates. Some of the younger element heard that he would be on the floor again yesterday and prepared to demonstrate their delight.

Chairman McClure did not interfere when at the opening of the Exchange a procession of Mr. Belden's admirers swept over the floor and on the Rock Island post hung a pillow of yellow immortelles adorned with gladiolas, on which in purple immortelles was "Welcome Home."

Mr. Belden's entry on the floor was the signal for uproarious enthusiasm, and it was some time before he was able to transact business.

FREE CONCERTS FOR THE PUBLIC.

Music This Evening in Mount Morris and Tompkins Square Parks.

There will be music at Mount Morris Park by Lederhaus's Squadron A Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

Star-Spangled Banner.
Overture, "Two-step, "Dinah from Carolina"....Keiser
b.—March, "The Mississippi Side Step."..Berliner
Overture, "Libussa"....Smetana
Potpourri, "Huguenots"....Meyerbeer
Waltz, "The Spanish Beggar Girl"....A. Orth
Selection, "The Idol's Eye"....Herbert
Cornet solo, Selected....
Mr. A. Beringer.
Overture, "Oberon"....C. M. v. Weber
Medley, "Sounds from Everywhere"....Burald
Fantasia, "Carmen"....Bizet
March, (new,) "Pride of the Nation."....
J. G. Boehme

At Tompkins Square Park Philip Wagner & Son's Military Band will give this programme:

Star-Spangled Banner.
March, "Empire City"....Boehme
Overture, "Concert"....Heinsdorf
Waltz, "New Vienna"....Strauss
Selection, "TheTelephone Girl"....Kerker
Concert solo, selected....Finkelstein
Mr. Finkelstein.
a.—Serenade, "The Soldier's Dream"....Ripley
b.—Intermezzo, "Salome"....Loraine
Reminiscences of the War....Beyer
Mazurka, "La Czarina"....Ganne
Potpourri, popular airs....Chattaway
Characteristic march, "A Warm Reception," (new,)....Anthony
Home, Sweet Home.

"GREEN GOODS" DUPE'S STORY.

A Nashville Man Tells How He Lost $2,000 in New York Last Year.

J. P. Williams of Nashville, Tenn., who in August, 1898, came to this city to purchase $30,000 in "green goods" and was fleeced out of $2,000, and who last week identified Joseph Barnett, under arrest on a charge of sending "green goods" circulars through the mails, as the man who met him at the Astor House, told his story before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. He said that on his arrival in this city in August of last year he met Barnett. He crossed the ferry in his company and went to a hotel on Flushing Avenue. There he met two other men. A tin box such as is used to hold checks and bills was shown to him. The box was opened in his sight, and appeared to be filled with good bills done up in packages. These were then placed in the box, which was locked.

He paid over the $2,000 he had brought with him, and, taking the box, in which he believed he had seen the money placed, came back to Manhattan. Barnett accompanied him as far as the ferry, he said. He was instructed not to open the box until he reached Nashville, and he followed these instructions. The box, when opened, was found to contain only packages of paper cut to the size of bank bills, with four ten-dollar bills and three one-dolar bills on the outside of the packages.

After Abraham D. Rose, counsel for Barnett, had asked the witness a few questions about his business record in Nashville the examination was adjourned until to-day.

Lackawanna Engine Derailed.

As the Montclair accommodation train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was entering the station yard at Hoboken at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the engine jumped the track and bumped over the ties for a distance of 100 feet before the engineer could bring it to a stop. The five coaches forming the train kept the rails, and none of the passengers was injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of the cowcatcher.

Albert E. Saams Discharged.

Magistrate Hogan, in the Essex Market Court yesterday discharged Albert E. Saams from custody. Saams was arrested Saturday night on suspicion of knowing something regarding the sudden death of Mrs. Annie Mulville of 5 Delancey Street. As her face and body were bruised, foul play was suspected. An autopsy showed that the woman died from natural causes.

PRICE OF MEAT STARTS UP

Advance of About Two Cents a Pound on the Various Grades.

RETAILERS CANNOT HELP IT

Say They Have to Meet Advances of Wholesalers—Foreign Demand for Beef in Part Responsible.

Retail dealers in meat in this city advanced prices yesterday about 2 cents per pound on the various grades. This advance will affect all consumers except those who have contracts with the wholesale dealers. The retailers say that they are obliged to increase prices to meet the frequent advances made by the wholesalers within the past three weeks.

A Washington Market butcher who has a large retail trade said that the big meat concerns like Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company, had begun to put up prices nearly a month ago. "First it was an advance of only one-eighth of a cent a pound," he said. "Next it was one-fourth of a cent.; then another eighth, then another quarter, and so on, until, including the last advance of one-fourth of a cent, an average of two cents a pound has been added to the wholesale price of meat.

"The retail butchers stood the advance without putting it on their customers as long as they could. We cannot afford to stand 2 cents a pound, however. In times past the price of meat has fluctuated more or less, and we naturally felt, when the first advances in prices were made, that as soon as the supply increased the figures would go down again. But there seems to be no immediate prospect that the supply will increase, or at least that the big dealers will admit that it has increased."

Wholesale dealers assert that they have not formed any combination to force the price of meat up. The advance, they declare, is due entirely to trade conditions. The price of meat in the East is based on the selling price of cattle in Chicago. Recently there has been a comparative scarcity of cattle in the West, and wholesale prices for beef in Chicago have consequently gone up. This shortage in cattle is partly explained on the theory that in view of the enormous supplies of corn in the West many farmers have been accumulating the lighter cattle and holding them back for fattening purposes. Such withdrawal of the lighter grades from market naturally enhances the value of the other cattle.

Following is a comparative table showing the increase in prices in this city on a first-class grade of meat:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Sirloin steak	20	22
Round steak	16	18
Prime rib roast	18	20
Chuck rib	12½	14
Leg of lamb	16	17
Veal cutlets	28	28
Leg of mutton	12½	12½
Corned beef	12½	14
Beef for stew	8	10
Lamb for stew	8	9
Bacon	10	12
Salt pork	10	10
Fresh pork	11	12

The consumers of all grades of meat will feel this advance. Persons whose circumstances compel them to buy the cheapest kind of meat will be doubly affected, for, according to the Washington Market dealers, the quantity of low-grade meat that comes into this market is growing less and less each succeeding month. It is the generally accepted belief in the trade that the growing scarcity of the lower grades of meat in the markets of this country is due to the large demand from the Philippines and Cuba. Representatives of some of the big wholesale houses say that the unprecedented foreign demand for American beef is in a large measure responsible for the general scarcity of meat and for the increased price.

Retail dealers say that the large meat concerns are crowding them so closely that there is no longer any profit in the retail trade if conducted honestly. The retailers in former years supplied the hotels and restaurants. Now the large wholesale houses make contracts direct with hotel and restaurant keepers, and in some instances, it is alleged, give them better terms than the small retail dealers get. The "last straw" with many retail butchers is the seven-day rule of payment just made by the wholesale houses. This rule took effect on Aug. 7, and it requires that all bills for purchases made during the week must be paid on or before 11 o'clock the following Monday morning, no matter on what day in the week the purchases are made. If the Monday morning settlement is not made all credit stops.

From the wholesaler's standpoint, this rule is going to be a good thing for the retailer, for it will weed out the unscrupulous and the unworthy. From the point of view of the retailer, the rule means the arbitrary cutting off of their credit, which they claim they ought to have. They say that each retail dealer is obliged to give a week's or a month's credit to some of his customers, and few retailers have enough capital to do this and be able to square up with the wholesale dealer every Monday morning.

TO COLLECT REGISTERED MAIL.

New Plan for the Convenience of the Public Is Proposed.

A letter was received by Postmaster Van Cott yesterday from Edward C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General, requesting his opinion on Assistant Postmaster General Heath's proposed plan for the collection of registered mail from private houses and places of business. The Assistant Postmaster General believes that it would be practicable for letter carriers to collect parcels and letters which are to be forwarded in the registered mail pouches, and intends, if possible, to give the plan a trial, first in cities and afterward in country districts.

Mr. Van Cott said yesterday that he considered the plan an excellent one, provided that more letter carriers could be added to the service in New York City the men have, he said, all that they can do to deliver and collect the mails on time, and the collection of registered letters would, unless the force were increased, add to their duties to such an extent as seriously to interfere with the work.

The plan of the officials at Washington is to provide each letter carrier with a receipt book similar to those carried by the men who deliver special delivery mail. Persons on the route may hand a letter or package to the letter carrier, who will state the amount of postage necessary, and upon payment of this, with the added registration fee, he will give a receipt and take the letter or package to the Post Office. It will not be convenient for the carrier to have weighing scales with him, and he will have to guess the amount of postage necessary. If he collects too much, the surplus will be returned; if not enough, he will collect it on his next journey. The receipts will be written in duplicate, one being handed to the sender and the other to the registry clerk at the Post Office.

It is likely that the plan will be tried first in cities smaller than New York.

Mr. Van Cott Invited to Chicago.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday received a formal invitation to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new Government building in Chicago on Oct. 9 next. This invitation bears the signatures of Gov. John R. Tanner of Illinois, Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, Charles A. Gordon, Postmaster and Chairman of the General Committee of Ceremonies, and others.

Quarrel of Mutes May End Seriously.

Henry Zenwick, twenty-four years old, of 89 Henry Street, was held for examination on a charge of assaulting Jacob Kesselman of 160 Bleecker Street, who is lying in the St. Vincent Hospital in a critical condition, by Magistrate Hogan, in the Essex Market Court yesterday. Both men are mutes. On Sunday they met in front of 274 Cherry Street and had a quarrel over a woman. The defendant is alleged to have knocked the injured man down, and in falling he struck his head heavily on the sidewalk. The prisoner said that Kesselman seized him by the throat, and when he pushed him away he fell.

Three Burned by Benzine Explosion.

Mrs. Rosa Nochenson, fifty-six years old; her daughter Celia, twenty-four, and her son Jacob, twenty-two, were severely burned yesterday by an explosion of benzine in their apartments, at 647 Columbus Avenue. The mother's dress had taken fire from the explosion while she was cleaning the wainscoting, and the son and daughter hastened to her aid, and their clothing also took fire. The mother and son were taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

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MYSTERY IN DIAMOND ROBBERY

Police Send Out List of Stolen Goods Valued at $5,000, but Deny Knowledge of the Matter.

A diamond robbery, which the police of this city are trying to keep quiet, occurred in New York on July 17 last. Nine articles, none of which has been recovered, were taken. The complete list of the stolen articles, as furnished to the police, is as follows:

One double ring, heavily carved, set with two diamonds, 4 carats each, and with a large turquois in the centre. Marked inside with initials "C. M. H." and "A. H. H."
One large turquois ring, set with diamonds.
One three-stone diamond ring, each stone 3½ carats.
One three-stone diamond ring, similar to above; diamonds a little smaller
One ring set with an emerald and two large diamonds.
One ring similar to foregoing, but with smaller diamonds.
One twelve-stone diamond and ruby ring, set diagonally.
One ring set with two solitaires in the centre, on one side an emerald set in diamonds and on the other side a pearl set in diamonds.
One large square-cut emerald ring, set with diamonds.

This list was at once sent out by the police to the different pawnbrokers of the city, with, it is understood, strict instructions that under no circumstances was it to be made public, or was anything to be said of the matter. To ward off suspicion as to the facts of the case, the list was marked "Lost or Stolen," not "Stolen" alone—though it now appears that the matter evolves itself, and indeed, at the time was known to the police, as an out-and-out robbery.

Exactly in what part of the city the robbery occurred is not known, all information on the subject being refused at Police Headquarters yesterday, where both the Deputy Chief and the Detective Bureau denied knowledge of any robbery, or, indeed, of any list having been sent out. The list, however, was seen on the files of a number of the well-known pawnbrokers of the city.

At one establishment, where the employes seemed to have less regard than at other places for the strict injunction of silence placed upon them by the police, it was stated as a belief gathered from sundry remarks of police detectives, that the robbery had taken place in the private house of some prominent family, and that, fearing developments might implicate some friend of the family, it was desired to keep the matter as quiet as possible. This, however, the clerk in the pawnbroking establishment in question was careful to say was rather an impression on his own part than precise information.

No value was set upon the jewelry, but it is said to total over $5,000.

DIVORCE SUITS A LUXURY.

Vice Chancellor Says Men Who Bring Them Should Be Able to Pay.

"A man should not indulge in luxury of a divorce suit unless he is in a position to furnish his wife with means to make the defense to which she is by law entitled," said Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Chancery Chambers at Jersey City yesterday.

The case that called forth the remark was the application of Mrs. Lulu M. Waer of Dover, N. J., for alimony and counsel fees, her husband, George Waer, having brought suit for divorce on statutory grounds. Vice Chancellor Pitney gave Mrs. Waer $25 for counsel fees, and said he would determine the question of alimony when the case came up for trial. He said that he had only decided one such application adversely since he had been a Vice Chancellor.

REDFIELD MAY GET HIS LIBERTY

Has Been Confined as a Lunatic More Than Fourteen Years.

After having been confined as a lunatic more than fourteen years, W. B. Redfield, formerly of Metuchen, N. J., will appear today before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court to have his mental condition determined judicially. Redfield at one time conducted a small hotel in this city. In May, 1885, he was committed to the Manhattan State Hospital, having been an inmate of a private sanitarium on Long Island a year, and having been formally declared insane by Dr. Allan Fitch and Dr. W. L. Hardy. He was then thirty years old.

A year ago he saw in a newspaper a mention of Miss Mary W. Board, who is interested in mining operations in the West. He remembered that she had lived in the house adjoining his at Metuchen, and that they had been playmates, and wrote to her, asking her to aid him to regain his liberty. She became interested in his case and, after visiting him, employed Lawyer George Phoebus, who brought proceedings.

Justice Leventritt yesterday, after hearing brief argument from Mr. Phoebus and from George Austin, counsel for the Manhattan State Hospital, decided to conduct the examination of Redfield to-day. He did not refer the case to a referee, as Redfield has an estate of only $1,500, in which the expenses of reference would eat a large hole.

The hospital authorities say that while Redfield has improved, he is incapable of self-control, and would probably relapse as soon as he was at liberty, but if the Court will take the responsibility of ordering his release they will be glad to obey. The members of Redfield's family have taken no interest in him. He has had little or nothing to do with them in years, and before he became insane was dissipated and irregular in his habits.

Arrested for Theft Committed in 1896.

After having been sought by the police of the Clymer Street Station, Brooklyn, for more than three years in connection with the robbery of the tailor shop of Michael Lillienthal, at 66 Gerry Street, Detective Dolan yesterday arrested William Schultz of 459 Manhattan Avenue, who, the police say, was the third and last member of the gang. Lillienthal's shop was broke into on the night of Jan. 16, 1896, and property valued at $300 was stolen. Two of the gang, Joseph Cropp and Magnus Steers, were arrested at the time and sent to prison. Schultz was held for examination in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

Young Women's Entertainment.

One of the most delightful programmes of the free Summer course of entertainments given at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, was rendered last evening. The entertainment was entitled a "Musical Flower Party." The programme was varied with songs, the piano, recitations, and fancy drills in costume, the climax being the crowning with a garland of flowers the queen of the "rosebud garden of girls."

Kronman Sees Capt. McClusky.

Nathan Kronman, who is under $10,000 bail in connection with the death of his wife Annie on Aug. 7, in their home at Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning with his counsel, Abraham Levy. They had a long talk with Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau, about the murder. The police said there were no new developments in the case

SILKS ATTACHED FOR DEBT.

Four Cases That Figure in S. J. Brenner's Suit Against M. L. Weisman Valued at $9,000.

A case to establish the value of five boxes of silks that were attached by the Sheriff in a suit of Samuel J. Brenner of Montreal to recover $2,500 from M. L. Weisman, also of that city, came up yesterday afternoon before a Sheriff's jury. Weisman opened a large factory for the manufacture of silk goods and women's underwear in Montreal about two years ago, and also did business as an importer of laces.

According to the statements of Arthur Merklein, of Charles Heidelberg's detective agency, and Lawyer Maurice Meyer, Weisman formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Brenner, who owned a restaurant and hotel near by, and the latter often accommodated him by cashing checks for him, and occasionally indorsing his notes. On May 5 last Weisman gave Brenner a note for $825. There were other notes, making Weisman's total indebtedness to Brenner about $2,500, and some time later Weisman promised to settle on July 8 or 9.

Weisman's affairs seemed to be prospering, and he was carrying a stock of $50,000 in his store. A few days before the date for settlement came around Weisman told Brenner that he was going into the country for a few days, and asked him to do him the favor of cashing some checks if they were presented during his absence, and introduced his confidential clerk, Spitz. Several days later Spitz called on Brenner and borrowed $80 from him. On July 10 Brenner went to the store and found it empty. Goods, machinery, and clerks had all disappeared and so had Weisman.

Several cases of goods were traced to New York, consigned to Eugene Spitz, Weisman's confidential clerk, and Detective Merklein found five large cases of goods in the freight depot of the New York Central. Suit was begun against Weisman, and Lawyer Meyer obtained an attachment on the goods. But these were in bond, and the United States authorities refused to recognize the attachment. Spitz had the cases removed secretly after paying the duty.

The case was traced to 75 First Avenue and the attachment was served. Three other cases were found and attached before Spitz learned of it. Then he brought in a third-party claim, saying he had bought the goods from Weisman in Montreal and had sold them to Adolph Klein, his brother-in-law. Before the Sheriff's jury yesterday Spitz swore that the four cases which had been attached cost him $6,000 including the duty. The jury valued them at $9,000. Meyer will serve Weisman by publication.

EASTERN PEACH CROP LIGHT.

Frost and the Yellows Have Wrought Havoc in the Orchards.

Not in many years has the peach crop in the East been as light as it is this season. Veteran fruit dealers in this city say that from some peach-growing sections usually prolific there will be no yield at all. The State of Delaware is not expected to produce more than one-tenth of its usual supply of peaches this year, and in New Jersey the crop will be much smaller than usual. Of all the peach-growing counties in New Jersey, Sussex and Huntington are the only ones that now promise a fair quantity of fruit.

From some of the old-time peach sections of Delaware and of Maryland there is information that the fruit disease called the yellows, which has been known to peach growers for a century, has caused much destruction in the orchards. Wherever a peach tree is attacked by the yellows it is ruined, and the fruit grower can do nothing but take the tree up by the roots and burn it. In the region where the yellows has appeared, it is estimated that there will not be more than one-eighth of the usual crop of peaches.

The main cause of the depletion of this year's peach crop, however, was frost. The biting cold wave that swept over the country last February destroyed a large proportion of the peach trees in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Delaware, and Michigan. The peach orchards that were so situated as to be protected from the severity of this cold wave were spared, but in a great majority of cases in the States named whole orchards were "frozen to death." Not only were the buds frozen, but thousands of peach trees were frozen so that they burst.

One of the leading wholesale fruit dealers of New York said last evening that when the peach trees began to blossom this season there was not throughout the entire country one-third of the usual growth of buds. Many sections of the country which ordinarily send large quantities of fruit to the New York market will send nothing this year. Thus far New Yorkers have been eating California peaches chiefly. The best of the New Jersey product has not yet come into market.

Harper's Monthly Reduced in Price.

Announcement is made by the publishers of Harper's Magazine that, taking effect with the September number, the price of that monthly will be reduced from 35 cents to 25 cents per number. This reduction in price is made on the threshhold of the one hundredth volume (fifty years) of the magazine. There is to be no reduction in size, and the public has the assurance of the publishers that there will be no reduction in quality. More, not less, is promised for the reduced price. It is intended to increase the attractions of the magazine both in letter press and illustrations, and "the ideal which was the fundamental keynote of the first prospectus will be followed and augmented." Henry Mills Alden, who for thirty years has guided the destinies of Harper's Magazine, remains the editor.

Domestic Accused of Arson.

Mary Burke, a domestic, twenty-two years of age, was held without bail by Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of arson. The girl, whose home is at 2,040 Seventh Avenue, was discharged yesterday morning by her employer, Mrs. Spence of 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. She is charged with having made a threat on Mrs. Spence's life as she departed. Soon afterward Mrs. Spence discovered a fire in the room recently vacated by Miss Burke. An alarm was given, and the fire was extinguished with little damage. Mrs. Spence informed the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and soon afterward the girl was arrested.

Fire Panic in Brooklyn Tenement.

A panic followed the discovery of a fire early yesterday morning in a large double, four-story brick tenement house at 131 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. The fire was in the flat of Stanislaus Kibasmercki, on the second floor, and was caused by the upsetting of a lighted candle in a bedroom which set ablaze some of Kibasmercki's clothing. Kibasmercki was awakened by the smell of smoke, and after arousing his family, he attempted to put out the fire. He was not successful, and then his cries and those of his family alarmed the other tenants. Men, women, and children rushed wildly down the stairs, and but for the presence of two policemen some of the tenants might have been hurt. The fire did only $100 damage.

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QUEEN LAVINIA'S NEW WALTZ.

She Wants the City's Coat of Arms Above ex-Mayor Strong's Picture on the Title Page.

Whether or not the coat of arms of the City of New York may be used on the title page of a waltz dedicated to ex-Mayor William L. Strong without offending the law is a question that is perplexing the composer of the music, Miss Lavinia H. van Westervelt-Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames. After composing the music Miss Dempsey obtained a picture of ex-Mayor Strong for the title page, and in fancy lettering, sweeping gracefully across the page, inscribed, "Dedicated by permission to Hon. William L. Strong, ex-Mayor of New York. The Mayor's Waltz, by Lavinia H. van Westervelt-Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames." Then Miss Dempsey ordered the engraver to put the coat of arms in a vacant space left for the purpose above the ex-Mayor's head. Her dismay was very great when the engraver shook his head and asked: "Have I the right to use the official heraldry of the city in this way?"

Miss Dempsey went to the City Clerk's office yesterday, but could get no satisfactory answer to the question from the deputy clerk whom she saw. She will make another visit to-day to the office of the Clerk, when she hopes to see that official in person.

This is not the first musical composition by Miss Dempsey that has been dedicated to a celebrity. "The Queen's Waltz," which she says is one of her best productions, was dedicated to "Her Majesty, Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Queen of Holland."

NASSAU COURT HOUSE BONDS.

Justice Stover Denies Motion to Continue an Injunction.

Justice Stover of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has denied the motion to continue a temporary injunction obtained by S. F. Hewitt, a taxpayer, restraining the Supervisors of Nassau County from issuing $100,000 in bonds for the erection of a county Court House, and transferring them to W. F. and Edmund Seymour, bankers in Manhattan, and enjoining them from receiving the bonds. The reason for the decision was not handed down by Justice Stover.

It was alleged that the Seymours bid $101,870 for the bonds; that Thomas J. McKenna bid $102,350; that his bid was shown to the Seymours, who thereupon raised their bid to $102,400 and were awarded the bonds.

STEEL MILLS BEHIND TIME.

Railroad Work Delayed on Account of Inability to Get Material.

The inability of the steel mills in this country to turn out their product fast enough to supply the demand has caused the postponement of a number of important railroad construction plans. One small road in the East was to have relaid its entire track in steel this year. The Directors voted the money to purchase the steel, but the President of the road could not get a guarantee from any steel manufacturer that the steel would be supplied in time for the work to be done within a year.

Work on the remodeling of the ground floor of the Grand Central Station in this city was to have begun immediately after July 4. The necessary steel was ordered in ample time, but it has not yet been delivered, and the contractor is obliged to wait for an indefinite period before beginning his work.

WANTED HIS SISTER'S PICTURE.

Bayonne Man Accused of Attempting to Shoot a Photographer.

L. J. Berger, editor of The Wheel, a New York publication, is alleged to have attempted yesterday morning to shoot J. J. Hunt, a photographer, at Bayonne, where both men reside. He was arrested and held by Magistrate Lazarus in $500 bail for trial.

Berger has a pretty sister, Florence, aged sixteen, who is a member of the choir of the First Baptist Church. On Sunday Florence and two companions visited the photograph gallery of Hunt, who is a young unmarried man, and after an hour of skylarking, consented to have her picture taken with her companions. Several negatives were obtained by Hunt, and then Florence donned his coat and hat and was photographed in the act of taking a drink from a glass.

Berger heard of the affair and visited Hunt's place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, armed with a revolver. He demanded that the negatives be handed over to him at once. Hunt refused and ordered Berger out of the gallery. The latter refused to go, and, Hunt says, attempted to shoot him. A scuffle followed, in which the revolver was thrown to the floor, but was not fired. Two policemen heard the noise of the fight and arrested Berger.

Berger lives at 554 Avenue, Bayonne, and has always taken a great brotherly interest in the welfare of his sister Florence. He said yesterday that the picture to which he objected was fit for nothing better than publication in one of the flashy weekly papers in New York. All Bayonne is deeply interested in the matter, and it promises to result in church and social rupture.

GAVE HIS WIFE 6 CENTS A DAY.

Then Epstein Wanted a Divorce and the Woman Landed Him in Jail.

Jacob Epstein, who lived at 51 Henry Street, is languishing in Ludlow Street Jail. His wife had him put in jail because he failed to provide for her and her little ones, and because she suspected that he spent all his money in presents to a younger and prettier woman.

Mrs. Epstein, whose name is Yetta-Leah, was sent to the Sheriff's office to file an affidavit.

"We were married in 1879," she said, "and I bore Jacob four children. Oh, they were all so nice and good! He was a good man first, but by and by he said I was growing old and there were many nice young women about. Would I not take a divorce?

"I said to him: 'Jacob, you remember when you said I was the prettiest girl?' but he answers, 'Dat was a long time ago.' So I says to him: 'Jacob, what would you say if I wanted to get a nice young man?' And he laughs and says: 'Yes, Yetta-Leah, you dake a divorce from me and marries your nice young man, and I marries my nice young woman, and we will all be happy.'

"I know dat I can't get a young man, but he has a young woman already. So I says to him: 'I will see you in der ground first as I will give you a divorce,' and then he beats me, Shudge."

Mrs. Epstein said that Jacob frequently beat her. He gave her less and less money for her household expenses, until he reduced the amount to 6 cents a day. Finally, she said, he drove her from the house.

Jacob was arrested and locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

Mining Company's Capital Reduced.

The stockholders of the Little Chief Mining Company voted yesterday to reduce its capital stock from $10,000,000 in fifty-dollar shares to $200,000 in one-dollar shares. The vote was almost unanimous. The reduction in stock was due to a desire to adjust the capitalization of the company to the present value of its properties.

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